

ZR-3 SETS NEW MARK
IN 5006-MILE FLIGHT
ACROSS THE ATLANTICTrip From Germany to
Lakehurst Airdrome Made
in 81 Hours, 25 Minutes90-MILES AN HOUR
ON HOME STRETCHFavoring Wind Follows Change
in Course From Azores
to United States

LAKEHURST, N. J., Oct. 15 (AP)—The giant Zeppelin ZR-3, reported in her berth at the naval station airdrome, here at 10:45 a. m. today, immediately after she was made fast, her navigating officers and crew disembarked, and she was towed to the hangar by field mechanics to begin an inspection of the gas bag, aluminum structure and motor. Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the ship and president of the Zeppelin Company, jubilantly declared as his feet touched the concrete floor of the airdrome: "Gentlemen, a new world's record: 5006 miles of continuous flight. The previous record was 4590 miles set by the French dirigible Dixmude in 1923, and 3500 miles set by the Zeppelin L-59 during the war.

"The first part of our voyage was fine," Dr. Eckener said. "The last part full of heavy weather. From 5 a. m. Tuesday to 5 a. m. today we battled against the weather with a wind velocity of 55 to 60 miles per hour.

Wind Force Course Change

"We changed our course from the direct line we were pursuing from the Azores to Lakehurst because we found ourselves heading into a southwest wind which was rising, and a small low-pressure area.

"Monday evening we were making 45 miles an hour, headed toward Nova Scotia in a southeast wind, then came along at great speed along the coast southward, passing between the scout cruisers Milwaukee and Detroit, but seeing neither.

"A favoring wind pushed us toward Lakehurst, past Boston and on to New York, at a rate of 90 miles an hour. So, gentlemen, we are here."

The cabin of the ZR-3 came lightly

rest upon the earth at 8:55 a. m. She completed her journey from Friedrichshafen, Germany, in 81 hours, 25 minutes.

"She made a beautiful landing," Dr. Eckener said. "The ship came straight over the airdrome to the far edge of the field, where she headed around and skirted the station for a quarter of the circumference, before nosing downward into the breeze and coming to a stop.

Resembled Silver Ball
She looked like a silver ball on a Christmas tree as she settled downward head-on. She slowly came so that she looked like an inanimate object, suspended there by some invisible force betwixt the earth and the base above.

Thirty-four minutes after she was sighted her motors stopped their roaring. For a moment she drifted easily, bobbing and down like a small boat in a rolling swell. Always she dropped imperceptibly lower.

Straight past the red and white signal on the ground which indicated her chosen landing place, she glided. The motors, kept aloft by black smoke as the engines went into reverse.

Again she hovered until the crowd, which surrounded her in thousands, sent up a great shout: "She's going to sail right into the airdrome."

But the pilot of the ZR-3 contemplated no such spectacular exhibition. When within 200 yards of the towering drome a trap door flapped open from the bottom of the main cabin and bundles of rope as large as a barrel tumbled downward.

Ship Drawn Down
Another trap door opened and another coil of rope tumbled below. Signal horns and bells sounded some, where out of sight on the giant craft overhead, whistles shrilled below. Sailors and marines hooked their spider web rope harnesses into the trailing tow lines of the dirigible and almost without effort drew her gently down.

The ZR-3 was here, safe. A mighty shout went up from the thousands who had trudged the dusty field to greet the big ship.

The doors at the east end of the drome had been drawn apart to receive the visitor. She landed near those doors, but because of a slight change in the direction of the breeze, it was decided to lead her across the western threshold instead.

So, slowly yet majestically, she was eased the length of the great building, swung around at the western portal and headed for the dim-lit cavern which is to be her home.

LONDON CONFERENCE RECORDS

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, Oct. 15.—The simultaneous publication in London, Paris, and Brussels of a gray book containing verbatim records of the recent conference in London has been arranged for tomorrow. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 15.—King Ferdinand is to open the autumn session of the Romanian Parliament today. The leaders of the opposition parties, however, announce their intention to abstain from attending.

Lisbon Shops Close,
Defying Government

By Special Cable

Lisbon, Oct. 15.—All shops and most offices closed for 24 hours, beginning yesterday afternoon, as a protest against the arrest of the president of the Commercial Association and the Government's economic policy. Today industry also protests the closing of all factories. Shopkeepers, unwilling to stamp bottled goods, are withdrawing them from sale, thus evading the severe penalties inflicted by the Government. Only 40 merchants accepted the law.

Two more arrests have been made of merchants, who are accused of sedition. Mounted guards patrol the streets and complete order reigns.

New York Gets
Close View of
Giant DirigibleCrowds Are Thrilled as
ZR-3 Sails Majestically
Over Center of City

Special From Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Flying low and in quick response to her helm, proceeding like a giant silver bird gliding in the sunlight, the dirigible ZR-3 reached New York shortly before 9 a. m. today, on the last few miles of her transatlantic flight.

The huge German dirigible was escorted by four United States army airplanes from Mitchell Field, two of which landed at the airdrome, the speeding aircraft and one plane at each side. For nearly an hour the ZR-3 kept aloft over New York, throwing in office buildings and the streets plainly heading the roar of her engines as she moved majestically and under perfect control from the Battery to about Ninety-Sixth Street and then south again.

Flying at 60-Mile Speed
Whistles blew and bells rang in welcoming salutes to the big Zeppelin upon the practical completion of her 5006-mile voyage from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst.

The ZR-3 was apparently traveling about 60 miles an hour when she reached New York. The southwesterly wind which had caused a reduction of her speed from 75 to 25 miles, and forced a change in her course from the Azores had abated.

The massive "queen of the air," at one time in her survey of Manhattan, flew so low that news representatives of the Christian Science Monitor on the roof of this newspaper office building at Thirty-Ninth Street and Madison Avenue, were able clearly to discern the ZR-3's substructure and with a field glass could see Dr. Hugo Eckener, the German commander, giving directions to the dirigible's crew.

At 8:15 a. m. the ship, flying faster than her airplane escorts, began steadily climbing to some 4000 feet above the Times Square section, after maneuvering at a low altitude up and down, and across the air lanes above the metropolis.

Although the geometrical lines of the ZR-3 "made in Germany" craft are said to be drawn to a more ample scale than those of the American-made Shenandoah, to the observer the difference in size of the two dirigibles was scarcely appreciable.

Shoring and Deflating
Dirigible experts and mechanics arrived at Lakehurst yesterday to assist the new craft. Capt. Anton Herber, consulting engineer, and Lieutenant-Commander Ralph D. Weyersbacher, constructor of the Shenandoah, will look over the ZR-3's engines as soon as they stop.

They will be assisted by Rudolph Meyer Meister, who represents the makers of the Maybach Zeppelin motors, with which the airship is equipped.

Nine hours are required for the ZR-3 to be properly moored after it has been housed in its berth in (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

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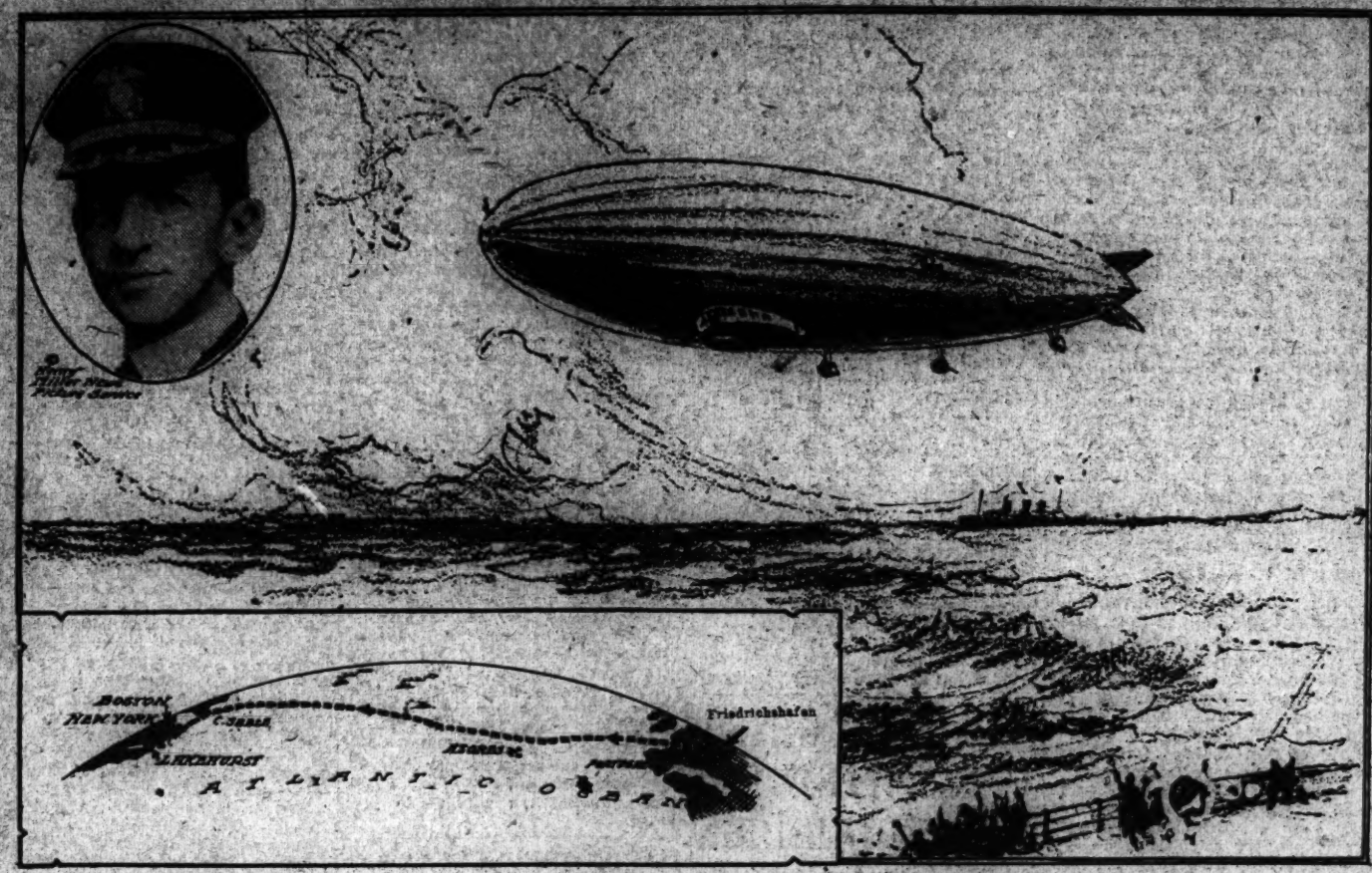
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Zeppelin ZR-3 Spans Atlantic in Nonstop Flight to Lakehurst Airdrome



Upper Left: Capt. George W. Steele, U. S. N., Who Will Command Dirigible. Lower: Map of Route of Cruise Past Azores, Nova Scotia, Boston, New York and Landing Place.

RUSSIA STILL
SEES NEED OF
CAPITALISTSLooks to Foreigners to
Finance Their Factories
—Soviet Autocracy

The Christian Science Monitor sent Stanley High into Russia, this past summer, to make a special investigation of conditions there. The following is the third of a series of six articles in which Mr. High gives the results of his survey in a comprehensive account of the Russian situation.

By STANLEY HIGH
Economic necessity and not counter-revolution—if one dares a prediction—will bring about the modification of Russia's present government. It is more and more apparent that while Communistic ideals still receive the most passionate lip service, Communist practices are being abandoned in the face of economic necessity. The Soviets, of course, have ready reasons for these defections from the straight and narrow path of pure Communism.

They say, in the period of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, Marx himself, declared that such a period was a necessary preliminary to Communism. During the Dictatorship of the Proletariat two major achievements, say the Communists, will be brought to pass. The first of these is the elimination of the bourgeois class as a factor in the life of the State. The second, is the education of the Communists to the place where they are qualified to carry on, without capitalist or bourgeois assistance, the activities of the Communist State.

Frankly Anti-Communist
Thus, in the universities of Russia many of the professors come from the bourgeois families of pre-war Russia. I have talked with many of them, and they are frankly anti-Communist. But they are tolerated, as they well know, because none of the Communists, as yet, are fitted to replace them. Their jobs are good, therefore, only until the students of the new regime can teach as well as they. Again, in the large factories of Russia the managers often are technicians, trained in the schools of the old Russia. Beside each manager stands a Communist. He gives the political "once-over" to the management of the bourgeois technician. Every act of the manager must be "O. K." by the Communist, and when young Communists are trained to take complete control, the old order technician will be replaced.

In spite, however, of these ready explanations of the lack of Communist action, the fact remains that the bourgeoisie is still a factor in the life of the State.

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PRESIDENT CALLS RELIGION
GOVERNMENT'S FOUNDATION;
TRIBUTE TO BISHOP ASBURYReliance Upon Divine Guidance, Rather Than Law, to
Bring About Needed Reforms Is Emphasized
as Need of Nation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Reliance upon religion rather than law for reform, was emphasized today by President Coolidge, speaking at the unveiling here of a statue of Francis Asbury, "pioneer bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America."

"We cannot depend upon the Government," the President declared, "to do the work of religion. An act of Congress may indicate that a reform is being or has been accomplished, but it does not itself bring about a reform. The Government of a country never gets ahead of the religion of a country."

This result was by no means accomplished at once. It came about only by reason of long and difficult preparation, often accompanied with discouraging failure. The ability for self-government is arrived at only through an extensive training and education. In our own case it required many generations and we cannot yet say that it is wholly perfected. It is of a great deal of significance that the generation which fought the American Revolution had seen a very extensive religious revival. They had heard the preaching of Jonathan Edwards.

Reform Through Religion
"It is well to remember this," he added, "when we are seeking for social reforms. Of course we can help to restrain the vicious and furnish a fair degree of security and protection by legislation and police control. But the real reform which society in these days is seeking will come as a result of our religious convictions, or they will not come at all."

"We cannot escape a personal responsibility for our own conduct. We cannot regard those as wise or safe counselors in public affairs who deny these principles and seek to support the theory that society can succeed when the individual fails."

There is no way by which we can substitute the authority of law for the virtue of man. Peace, justice, humanity, charity—these cannot be legislated into being. They are the result of a divine grace, and an unusual ability in a crisis to choose the right course.

Always the Still Small Voice
Something has continued to guide the people. No terror has been loud enough to prevent their hearing the still small voice. No storm has been violent enough to drown their voices. Men from constantly carrying the word of truth. The contents of the day have been but preparations for victories on the morrow. Through it all our country has acquired an underlying power of judgment and stability of action which has never failed it. It furnishes its own answer to those who would defame it.

It can afford to be oblivious to those who would defame it. America continues its own way, unchallenged and unafraid. Above all attacks and misadventures it has stood firm. It has been selected by the people as the measure which has already been adopted by the British Parliament and accepted by the Crown, providing for the creation of an Irish boundary commission.

BOUNDARY BILL MOVED
DUBLIN, Oct. 15 (AP)—President Coolidge of the Irish Free State appeared before the Dail Eireann today and moved a boundary bill, identical with the measure which has already been adopted by the British Parliament and accepted by the Crown, providing for the creation of an Irish boundary commission.

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EMPLOYMENT
GAINS SHOWN
BY WIDE SURVEYLabor Department Reports
Rise in Industrial Activity
Throughout Nation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Industrial employment increased in nearly all parts of the United States during September, the Department of Labor announces in a summary of conditions for the month. It is indicated that in several sections an ample supply of farm labor still was available.

In Massachusetts, the report said, increased activity in the shoe and textile industries was the feature. In most other New England States improved conditions were noted. Manufacturing activities were declared to be expanding in several important industries in New York and the surplus of coal-mining and common labor was said to be decreasing gradually.

A steady upward trend in industrial employment was noted in Pennsylvania, especially in the iron and steel industry. Bituminous coal mining, coke ovens, glass and textile plants and lumber. Illinois reports indicate an upward tendency in all industries with indications there would be very little involuntary unemployment this winter. From other midwestern states, increases in working forces were noted, although in some locations large numbers of miners were reported idle.

Minnesota reports said the improved agricultural situation was reflected in employment conditions, but from Missouri it was indicated there was a slight decrease in employment in iron and steel mills and automobile plants, with increases in railroad shops, flour mills and canning factories.

Employment conditions in Kansas were reported excellent. Most other states of that region registered more satisfactory situations than last month.

On the Pacific coast, Oregon reported an upward trend, although the entire surplus of unskilled workers had not been absorbed, while in California it was indicated other activities would absorb most of those whose work in agriculture is ended for the year.

Most of the southern and southwestern states reported more favorable conditions.

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LOAN TO GERMANY
AND RUSSIAN MOVE
HERALD PEACE ERAProposed Recognition of Russia by France and
Success of Dawes Venture Strengthen
Confidence in Future of Continent

Washington, Oct. 15.—Signs multiply that peace has come to stay in Europe. The German loan has been heavily oversubscribed. Investors stood four abreast waiting to deposit their application forms with the Bank of England today when the list for the British share of the \$200,000,000 Dawes Plan loan was opened. The £12,000,000 offered was absorbed three hours after the first entry had been recorded.

American bankers sold their \$110,000,000 portion of the loan in 12 minutes yesterday. Spurred on apparently by the success of the loan, foreign investors in Berlin renewed their interest in old German federal bonds, while Holland bought a considerable quantity of Prussian bonds. Paris is on the eve of making its investment. The Nationalist criticism of French participation is denounced by the Radicals and no question remains as to the success of the venture.

As if to express its further confidence in the restoration of order and the future prosperity of Europe, the Government of France has announced its intention of recognizing Soviet Russia.

Coming closely as these events do on the heels of the arbitration protocol at Geneva, they give rise to a general feeling that the period of enmity and bitterness engendered by war is passing and the dawn of a new era of friendship and co-operation is at hand.

Subscribers Stand Four Abreast
Waiting to Deposit Applications

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The subscription list for the British portion of the \$200,000,000 Dawes plan loan to Germany closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon when it was indicated that the loan had been considerably oversubscribed.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed in the city this forenoon in connection with the opening of the subscription list—scenes reminiscent of the day when the Great War Japanese loan was floated here.

As early as 6 o'clock there was a line of people at the loan office of the Bank of England, eager to deposit their application forms and to obtain more prospectuses on the £12,000,000 British share of the loan. The line was increased by the time the bank opened at about 2000 persons, the German subscribers standing four abreast around a nearby building and being subjected to various remarks and criticism from passengers on passing omnibuses.

The subscription list had to be closed three hours after it had been opened. It was estimated that large financial institutions and insurance companies had tried to get the bulk of the amount offered, but that small investors had succeeded in getting a considerable share of the loan.

The greater part of the editorial and financial opinion in the press was that the loan carries ample security, and from a business viewpoint, had been made as sound as possible.

The Daily Mail, always irreconcilable toward Germany, said the bonds were highly speculative and could only be regarded as third or fourth-rate government bonds. It refers to Germany as a "contumacious debtor" and advised its readers to "give nothing to do with the new issue."

The Times, on the other hand, warmly commended the "sound principles" on which the loan was arranged, and the excellent safeguards provided.

BORAH IS READY
TO SCRUTINIZE
ELECTION GIFTSLa Follette Charges Bring
Senatorial Committee
Together Suddenly

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—Preparations for an "exhaustive inquiry into campaign contributions and expenditures" were made today by William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures.

Senator Borah, called from a campaign tour in the west by the charges of Senator La Follette, independent presidential candidate, that improper and unwarranted use of money had become a factor in the campaign in certain states, said upon his arrival here that "every line of inquiry will be followed to the end, that as far as possible the source of all campaign funds may be revealed."

Senator Borah, who expected to confer first with his colleagues on the committee, hoped to begin formal hearings tomorrow morning. Chairmen of the national committees of the Republican and Democratic parties and John M. Nelson, national director of the La Follette campaign, have been requested to submit formal detailed reports for the examination of the committee. These reports, Senator Borah expected, would be accompanied by statements from the campaign managers. After an examination of such reports and statements as may be submitted, the committee will determine the future scope of its inquiry, probably having its determination upon leads suggested by the reports. How far the investigation might go, or how long it might last, Senator Borah was unable to predict.

"The committee will examine every legitimate lead presented by spokesmen for any of the candidates and our inquiry will be exhaustive in every detail," Senator Borah said. "We shall ask each party organization to report how much they have received, from whom, and how it has been spent. Our reports will not deal with lump totals, but with detailed contributions and expenditures. In the first instance, our examination will be merely of the reports submitted in response to our requests, but if these reports suggest further inquiry of any items, we may request the accounts of books of the campaign headquarters."

Touche upon the La Follette charges, Senator Borah said that if any evidence were offered by the La Follette forces it would be received by the committee at some convenient place, probably in the camp. Should witnesses be available in Chicago, however, the entire inquiry will be prosecuted here, but if it develops, as Senator Borah anticipates, that witnesses for Senator La Follette are from eastern states, the investigation will be transferred to Washington.

It is noted with great interest here that the Dawes loan was subscribed in a few minutes, and the opinion is confirmed that what America chiefly wants is an outlet for her stocks of accumulated wealth. The existence of excess money, available for credit operations and investments must encourage a policy of generous foreign financing.

Here there is a strong Radical desire to see the loan succeed.

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ministration of Nationalist criticism that the French participation in the loan to Germany is shameful, that it is a violation of the 1919 treaty, and that it is a violation of the 1919 treaty, and that it is a violation of the 1919 treaty.

Foreign Buyers Trading in Prussian Bonds

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The German loan, the Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, told the Christian Science Monitor representative, was in his opinion, a safe investment. "The railways," he said, "are the best security Germany can offer." The success of the loan in New York yesterday, apparently strengthening the confidence of foreign buyers in the old German Federal bonds, a considerable amount of Prussian bonds, for instance, being bought by Holland.

The hope was also expressed on the Bourse that the flight of the Zeppelin across the Atlantic might increase the confidence of foreign countries in German industry, resulting in new orders. The loan, it is pointed out here, is the first extensive financial transaction carried out by new Germany on the international money market, the financial success of which, it is believed, would also be a moral success for Germany, well worth the comparatively high rate of interest.

In the meantime the various parties have reverted to the discussion of the question, which is the greater risk—the acceptance of the German loan, or the acceptance of the German loan, or the acceptance of the German loan.

Soviet Republic Makes Contract With Harriman

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (AP).—Final details of the contract between the Soviet Government and American interests represented by W. A. Harriman & Co. of New York, covering exploitation of the Georgian manganese fields, have been agreed upon.

The Americans agree to pay the Soviet a royalty of \$3 per ton up to the time they construct a railroad, harbor, mines and improvements, after which the royalty will be reduced to \$2. The concession runs for 20 years. The Americans are to ship a total of 2,500,000 tons during the first five years, the shipments increasing on a sliding scale over five-year periods.

The contract involves no preliminary payment, but if the present terms are fulfilled the Soviet Government will ultimately receive from the Americans about \$10,000,000. The Americans are given the right to employ local Russian labor on their own terms and to bring in machinery and the necessary equipment free of duty.

This is the largest and most important concession granted since the revolution. Tremendous political pressure was brought to bear through British, German and other sources to induce the Soviet to reconsider its decision, but the Americans won by dint of clever negotiating, more favorable financial terms, and superior technical equipment.

Paul Hymans Reports

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, Oct. 15.—The council of ministers which met yesterday for the purpose of considering Paul Hymans, the Foreign Minister's report on the Geneva Conference, it is understood that after another session, Mr. Hymans will be authorized to sign the protocol on Germany entering the League of Nations. The Government at the same time will make it known that there is no objection to Germany being given a permanent seat on the Council, provided that Germany agrees to abide by the obligations undertaken by other countries.

CHICAGO REGISTERS 1,068,160

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Chicago's registration yesterday passed the 1,000,000 mark, totaling 1,068,160 in the two days the polls were open. This is 184,000 greater than for the 1920 presidential election.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ZR-3 TO SHOW DIRIGIBLES' USE IN COMMERCE

Under Treaty Terms New Zeppelin Cannot Act in Military Capacity

Delivery of the German-made ZR-3 from the Friedrichshafen plant to the navy air station at Lakehurst, brings to the United States the first commercial airship of the Zeppelin type ever flown under the American flag.

While the ship is in custody of the navy and is listed with naval aircraft, she was designed and built for commercial use and under present plans will be used by the navy to demonstrate the practicability of commercial aircraft traffic in the United States.

The ZR-3 is similar in appearance but somewhat larger than the navy dirigible, the Shenandoah. While the Shenandoah was the first vessel of the kind ever built in the United States, however, the ZR-3 was numbered 128 at the Zeppelin plant and is the product of more than 15 years of German experience in dirigible construction and operation. She is the last word in lighter-than-air design, and will form the foundation for the development of a new type of dirigible which will be practically a form of transportation.

Replaces Two Smaller Craft

At the close of the war, the allied powers and the United States restricted the Zeppelin firm to the construction of ships of not more than 30,000 cubic meters in capacity, although the last of the war service Zeppelins built by the plant had approached a 70,000 cubic meter capacity. Peace terms also provided for the appointment of a commission to investigate the use of the Zeppelin in the future.

By agreement with the allied powers the Zeppelin plant was permitted to build one ship of 70,000 cubic meters capacity for the United States in place of the two ships of 30,000 cubic meters capacity each. This was necessary in order that a ship of sufficient size to cross the Atlantic could be built.

The ZR-3 has an over-all length of 356 feet, a diameter of 90.7 feet, a gas capacity of 2,400,000 cubic feet, is driven by five 400-horsepower engines giving a total of 2,000 horsepower and is expected to reach a maximum speed of nearly 80 miles an hour. She is a fully-equipped passenger vessel with accommodations for 30 passengers in addition to the crew, the passenger accommodations comparing favorably with those of modern sleeping cars and including an up-to-date electrical kitchen. The passenger cabin is divided into five compartments which have large windows furnishing a wide view of the country below as the ship is in flight.

Operating Crew of 24 Men

The ship requires an operating crew of about 24 men and the quarters of the crew are in the "corridor" within the envelope of the vessel, while the passenger cabin and officers' quarters are secured rigidly to the keel at the forward end of the ship.

The ZR-3 was equipped in construction with the bow-mooring mechanism similar to that designed in the United States for the Shenandoah. The ship may be moored either at the mast at Lakehurst or placed within the hangar already awaiting her and which is big enough to house both the German-built craft and the Shenandoah at the same time.

The Lakehurst hangar is so large that the Capitol at Washington could be placed within it with little difficulty or the Woolworth Building in New York, lying on its side, could be easily accommodated without touching the roof or side walls.

The trip was made with experienced German officers and men in charge.

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OIL COMPANIES AND MEXICO IN ENTIRE ACCORD

Mexican Treasury Issues Statement as U. S. Delegates Depart

Can Carry 15 Tons
In addition to carrying 30 passengers, the ZR-3 has a lifting capacity that will permit her to be loaded with 15 tons of freight or baggage. Estimate of the carrying radius of the ship, made by Zeppelin officers, places the distance at a maximum of 8000 nautical miles, or a safe radius of 7000 nautical miles, without refueling. It is pointed out that practically any inhabited part of the earth can be reached from New York in less than that distance.

For the trip from Germany the ZR-3 was loaded with hydrogen gas, but under the present policy of the Washington Government, helium, the non-explosive gas developed in the United States during the war, will be substituted for hydrogen before operations in the United States are undertaken.

The Zeppelin experts estimate that under normal conditions the ZR-3 would be able to fly from San Francisco to Honolulu and back again in less than 24 hours, spending the entire day Sunday in Honolulu. Such a trip now requires more than 10 days by steamship, yet the ZR-3 could carry 30 passengers and 15 tons of freight or baggage and make the journey as a week-end jaunt.

President Calls Flight an Epochal Achievement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—President Coolidge was the first official Washington today to congratulate the commander of the ZR-3 on the successful completion of his record-breaking flight from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst.

Word of the landing of the craft was given to the President within a few minutes after she had come to the ground at the Lakehurst air-drome, and the President immediately dispatched a message to Dr. Hugo Eckener, who was charged with her delivery to the United States.

In other Government quarters, especially at the Navy, where constant vigil had been held since the ship took from Germany starting point, great enthusiasm was evident at her arrival.

President Coolidge termed the performance of the ZR-3 "an epochal achievement."

The air cruiser represents the American share of a special reparation assessed against Germany because of the destruction after the armistice of the Friedrichshafen plant, a half dozen complete or partially complete war Zeppelins, which under the armistice terms Germany had agreed to turn over to her late enemies.

When an organized operating force has been formed, the Navy Department will take up a program of tests to include long cross-country flights over proposed commercial routes with freight and passengers. It is considered probable that commercial airships may be asked to bid for the privilege of operating the Zeppelin during this experimental period.

French Aroused by Sailing

By Special Cable
PARIS, Oct. 15.—A dispute is springing up regarding the making of Zeppelins by Germany. It has been aroused by the sailing of the Zeppelin ZR-3 to America. The treaty provided for the destruction of the Zeppelin sheds, but that at Friedrichshafen was allowed to remain until Germany had effected the delivery of the Zeppelin to America. Now the French intend to see that the shed is destroyed, but Germany demurs.

There are commercial possibilities in making air vessels of larger capacity than 30,000 cubic meters. It is a pity, they say, to sacrifice the results of scientific research and experiments with lighter-than-air dirigibles, destined to play an important part. Even under the Dawes report, which to some extent replaces the treaty, it would surely be better to encourage the young industry. The matter is to come before the Ambassadors' Conference.

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Desk and Lamp
A combined reading desk and floor lamp, with a 250-watt electric light bulb, which can be used as a desk lamp or as a floor lamp. The desk is made of solid wood, and the lamp is made of brass. The desk is 24 inches wide and 18 inches deep. The lamp is 18 inches high. The desk and lamp are sold for \$12.50.

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LEAGUE ENTERS POLITICAL FIGHT

Viscount Cecil Appeals to British to Keep It Out of Campaign

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 15.—The League of Nations is in imminent danger of becoming a party issue in the present election campaign here. Hitherto the League has always escaped this fate, but Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, in a recent speech, drew a picture of a dying League, recalled to life by the appearance of himself and Lord Parmoor at Geneva, which in the words of Viscount Cecil, in today's Times "puts to shame all the imaginatively writers of today." Lord Cecil registers an earnest appeal to keep the League outside party politics, declaring "I am sure it would be bad for the League, and it would probably embroil still further the very critical, if not dangerous, situation in foreign affairs," a startling statement from such a close observer as Lord Cecil, especially as the League has been to consider the international situation as greatly improved.

While Mr. MacDonald is claiming merit for the League's continued existence, the Daily Express, a strong opponent of both the League and Mr. MacDonald, adduces the Geneva arbitration protocol as a sufficient reason for voting against Labor when the polling day arrives. Today it prints a statement, saying that it is conclusively proved that "Great Britain would have to contribute a permanent registered force to the Council of the League of Nations, which could be brought into action whether this country desired it or not."

Arthur Henderson in the Daily Herald—the Labor organ—as hotly maintains the contrary, and Lord Parmoor, writing in today's Times, also stoutly denies that the protocol "in any way interferes with the sovereignty of a nation as regards the use of its military or its naval forces."

The protocol was the chief subject of a number of speeches made last night at a dinner given here in honor of the delegates to the Council of the League of Nations.

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STUDENTS BUILD STANDS

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 15 (Special).—Students of Omaha's new 14,000,000 technical high school are building the grand stands on the athletic field. Every afternoon 130 boys lay hammers and saws in the work. The grand stand will seat 4000.

ANNUAL GRANGE SESSION NEAR

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The National Grange will hold its fifty-eighth annual session at Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 12 to 15. A special feature will be the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, written by the founders of the Grange, adopted by the order in 1874, and often called second in literary merit and in excellence of statement of American ideals to the Declaration of Independence.

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SPAIN CALLS UP EXEMPTED MEN

Wealthier Classes Can No Longer Avoid Conscription—Moorish Operations

By Special Cable

MADRID, Oct. 15.—The operations of relieving the Laramie sector continue. Official reports claim that the operation is developing "normally." The main topic is the relief of the Laramie sector, which is now being published. The details are harrowing, yet give but a vague idea of the sufferings and heroism of the Spanish troops.

Whatever the Moorish losses were, it is admitted that the Spanish losses were naturally heavier, particularly in taking the key position of Cudia Magar. It is significant that what are described as "political officers" were made from this position, in order to facilitate the evacuation without further fatalities. The Moors evidently refused the bargain, and having seized the water supply, called upon the Spanish commander of Saharraz to surrender, which he refused to do.

Gen. Primo de Rivera has recently described the task as cruel and costly. All classes are suffering, well-known names of the aristocracy appearing in the casualties. A new decree calls the men of the "18," "21," "22" and "23" classes who have hitherto been exempted from service by money payments. The wealthier classes had hitherto avoided many hardships of conscription and fighting which were borne by the poor, and this decree goes some way to abolish this injustice. The new classes will probably remain in reserve in Spain.

7000 TEACHERS EXPECTED

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence).—Three thousand teachers are expected in Charlotte Friday and Saturday for the annual convention of the Piedmont District.

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LIBERALS BRING LAND PROJECT INTO ELECTIONS

Nationalization Scheme and Pensions Plan Before British Electors

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The new land nationalization scheme based on "cultivating ownership" has been today thrown by the Liberal Party into the seething cauldron of the elections. This scheme, as published in outline, would give security of tenure to tenant farmers, subject only to maintenance of efficient methods of cultivation. Rents would be pooled to reimburse landlords, while the State would take over mortgages, redemptively badly cultivated areas among small holders, also provide houses, enforce the minimum wage, and set up land banks to give cheap credits and land courts to assess values.

Co-operation Develops

The unofficial Conservative and Liberal co-operation against Labor has meanwhile developed further. The Conservative candidate for Shoreditch has withdrawn, on the understanding that the Liberal representative will oppose the formation of a Socialist administration. Lord Charnwood and Sir William Forster, Liberal leaders in Elich, said, have promised support for the local Conservative candidate on the ground of the public danger of Labor's "fanciful schemes."

In Carnarvon, the Conservative has withdrawn against Mr. Lloyd George and a similar arrangement is reported in 15 other constituencies. There is much comment in this connection upon Mr. Lloyd George's pronouncement against further Liberal-Labor co-operation. This, taken in conjunction with recent statements from Sir Alfred Mond and Sir John Simon, is interpreted to mean that the Labor Government will be compelled to resign when Parliament reassembles, if it is then still dependent upon Liberal support.

Liberal Realignment

Ramsay MacDonald has completed his electioneering progress through the south of Scotland, where his meetings roused much local enthusiasm. He is now proceeding south from Newcastle. Speaking at Alloa, he said that there were now no such things as Liberals and Tories, since they have "united" against him. The Conservatives are also active. Stanley Baldwin is to speak at a great rally here today, where he is to make a special appeal to women voters, who are expected to be largely the determining factor in the contest, their numbers being now estimated at over 10,000,000.

The realignment of Liberals against Labor is regarded as the most striking feature of this year's Liberal convention at Queen's Hall yesterday. In the elections last November the Liberals' main efforts were against the Conservatives. Last night all the chief speakers concentrated on attacking the Labor Government. This, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, is not unconnected with

reports reaching Liberal headquarters here from the constituencies that the feeling of friendliness for Labor, so prevalent a year ago in provincial Liberal associations, has largely disappeared.

Liberal Party agents say the radicals, who but a few months back tended to drift toward Labor, are now returning to the Liberals. This is attributed largely to the bitterness of Mr. MacDonald's recent speeches and the persistence of the Labor attempts to fasten responsibility upon the Liberals for the present unwanted elections. Since Labor has repudiated the Liberals' proffered support and proposes to strike out on independent lines the Liberals feel the time has come for them to look elsewhere for ability to further the measures for which they stand.

The Manchester Guardian, which supports Liberal-Labor co-operation, today admits that Labor, as at present inspired, has become "furiously, irrationally" opposed to Liberalism.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN CANTON STREETS

CANTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—The streets of Canton were the scene of heavy fighting today between the Merchants Volunteer Corps and the so-called "Red Army," composed of Chinese laborers. The fighting continued at 4 o'clock this afternoon, fighting taking place outside the Shamen, thereby interrupting all traffic.

Business was at a standstill. Shops were closed. The fighting in the aftermath of a clash Saturday between the merchants' corps and the laborers.

The trouble grew out of the delivery of firearms ordered by the merchants to protect themselves from what they have termed danger to their lives and property.

Wahabi Tribe Occupies Mecca

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 15 (AP).—The Wahabi tribesmen, enemies of the Hashimite dynasty in the Hejaz, under pressure from whom King Hussein abdicated in favor of his son, Ali, have entered Mecca, the Holy City of the Islamic world. The situation is quiet and there have been no excesses on the part of the occupying forces.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The inhabitants of Mecca welcomed the invading Wahabi tribesmen when they entered the Holy City, according to a dispatch from Cairo to the Evening News.

Fascists to Celebrate March

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 15.—The Grand Fascist Council held a night session and decided to adhere to the program of ceremonies to be carried out on the second anniversary of the march on Rome as planned last July. The militia will declare loyalty to the King on Oct. 28, with two special concentrations at Milan and Rome. The next day public meetings will be held in Fascist headquarters, and the speakers will glorify the Fascist achievements. On Oct. 30 there will be extraordinary meetings of the communal and provincial Fascist Councils, and the 31st an air demonstration and a mass meeting in Rome.

BANK SUSPENDS PAYMENTS

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 15.—The Norske Handelsbank suspended payments today.

BRITAIN RELIES ON THE LEAGUE IN MOSUL ISSUE

Geneva Organization to Handle Serious Situation—Armed Conflict Discounted

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The digest of the British Government's reply to the Turkish note concerning the Mosul frontier incidents which was issued last night entirely justifies the efforts made by The Christian Science Monitor representative to discount the prognostications of the renewal of an armed conflict. Having technically restored its liberty of action, Great Britain has obviously no immediate intention of employing it to drive out the Turks from the positions they have usurped.

Instead, the Foreign Office leads the discussion to Geneva and emphasizes the principal diplomatic point at issue, namely, what status quo did exist at the proclamation of the respect in the resolution which the Council adopted on Sept. 30? In other words, did they mean the line indicated in the Treaty of Lausanne, or that recently forcibly occupied by the Turks while the question was under the consideration of the League? The point is being referred back to the League for decision.

While it is fairly clear that the Council's resolution must have referred to the status quo existing at the date of the signature to the League's Treaty in July, 1923—it can hardly have taken judicial countenance of the buccaneering exploit carried out after the question was submitted to its authority—it is to be hoped there will be no further movement until a decision is registered. Then will arise the really fundamental question, What will be done if the Turks decline to accept an award unfavorable to their pretensions? They are desperately intent upon the acquisition of Mosul. They insist, with a total disregard of facts, that its population is Turkish, and doubtless believe that their successful defiance of Great Britain's might will convince the Kurdish tribes of the desirability of voting Turkish in the plebiscite they have never ceased to demand.

Add to these considerations the fact that Great Britain is only a mandatory power, technically acting

on behalf of the League of Nations, and it becomes obvious that the League is approaching another acid test of its position as a potent force in the post-war world. But under these circumstances it fails to make the Turks respect their obligations, faith in its ability to handle international disputes in which it has no direct concern will vanish. So much for what it is today. The issue is even clearer and affects what it hopes to become, for if Great Britain is left to fight the Mosul battle single-handed, it will be difficult indeed to persuade its Parliament to accept the responsibilities foreshadowed under the Geneva protocol.

With Turkish aggression in Mosul, a Warlike triumph in Hejaz, the possibility of the extension of a consequent state of unrest in other Arab countries, including Palestine and Transjordan, the middle East is likely to occupy British attention when the elections are over. Faced with the prospect of a relying on the League rather than its own right hand. Whether this attitude will be continued depends on how the League handles the essentially dangerous situation.

CENTRALIZED HOME FOR CHURCHES URGED

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15 (Special).—Approval of the proposal to erect a huge office building in Columbus to provide a centralized home for the many religious organizations having their headquarters here was given this week by the annual conference of the Ohio Council of Churches. The assembly authorized the special building committee to proceed with plans to take an option on a site.

Twelve denominational organizations and a number of interdenominational organizations have state headquarters in Columbus. To house these activities, without any additions from other sources would require a building of imposing proportions.

MICHIGAN BREWERY JUNK SALE ORDERED

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15 (Special).—What is regarded as the most drastic step taken in Federal Court here against prohibition violators is the order by Judge Charles S. Simons, yesterday, requiring all personal property of the National Products Company to be converted to junk within 30 days, and sold at the owners' expense. This company was charged with manufacturing the beer involved in the recent Hamtramck Hotel conspiracy. Judge Simons said that "habitual law violation" caused him to sign the drastic order.

SEAPLANE SETS NEW NONSTOP FLIGHT MARK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—An official world record for nonstop flight by a seaplane was set by a new scouting airplane at Anacostia today, the craft remaining in the air 20 hours, 10 minutes and 10 seconds, as against the old time of 14 hours, 50 minutes and 11 seconds.

Five days ago a composite type seaplane, single motored, stayed in the air 20 hours and 28 minutes, but the flight was not properly checked and was not recognized.

Prince Receives a "Flivver" as Present From Henry Ford

Watches With Amazement as "Nickel Plated Special" Is Assembled in 17 Minutes

DETROIT, Oct. 15 (AP).—A Ford automobile made of nickel plated parts and assembled with nickel plated tools while the Prince of Wales looked on was presented to the Prince yesterday by his host, Henry Ford.

The Prince, according to those in his party, when he inspected the Highland Park Ford plant, watched with an expression of amazement as the car was assembled, 17 minutes being required.

Accompanied by Henry and Edsel Ford, the Prince took a short ride about the yards in the "Prince of Wales Special" as the car was named. At the conclusion of the ride the machine was presented to the Prince as a souvenir. It was said at the factory that the "Special" would be shipped to England at once.

All that was possible in the way of privacy was given yesterday to the visit of the Prince who spent a little more than 15 hours here as a guest of Henry Ford. From the time the heir to the British throne from the observation car of his special train waved his hat to the as-



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IN the last few years Americans have awakened to the fact that American Walnut combines qualities and charms to a degree found in no other fine cabinet wood.

From this knowledge a great vogue has grown. A recognition that the great furniture craftsmen of Europe have long granted to our finest cabinet wood. Walnut is beautiful with an infinity of ever renewed charms. It is a sturdy wood of great durability. The centuries have yet to set a limit to its long life. It is as near mar-proof as a wood can be. For its natural color needs no surface stain to bring out its beauties. So scratches and dents are not betrayed by white disfiguring scars.

Women love it because it harmonizes with varied color schemes, and because of its ease of upkeep. In spite of its great variety American Walnut furniture remains reasonable in price. It costs very little more than the imitations which have flooded the market. So be sure you get real walnut furniture.

Is by far the most economical in the long run. AMERICAN WALNUT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION Room 366, 616 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Install an extra bathroom now and start every day right

There is unused space in your home which can be fitted up at low cost as an inviting bathroom

Is there a "bathroom schedule" in your home? Does waiting your turn make you late at the office? Or, if you are on time, is it at the expense of other members of your family?

You can get rid of that time-wasting "morning rush," with its vexing delays and compromise cleanliness. You can easily add another bathroom and give everybody a fair start on a happy and successful day—every day.

Space needed is easily found

In almost every house, there is an unused corner which can be transformed into a convenient and inviting bathroom. It may be a spare closet—a tiny sewing room—an empty hall-end. Whatever it is, you can turn it into a little shrine of tingling comfort at very small expense.

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A Condensed Statement of Condition

Covering all offices
Including BUENOS AIRES and HAVANA
as of October 10, 1924

RESOURCES	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$54,626,246.27
United States Securities	13,552,482.18
Loans, Discounts & Investments	234,527,889.62
Banking Houses	10,918,977.97
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	19,199,133.06
Accrued Interest Receivable	470,821.56
Other Assets	4,599,340.47
TOTAL	\$337,894,891.13

LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$15,000,000.00
Surplus & Profits	19,301,310.65
Reserved for Interest, Taxes, etc., and Unearned Discount	2,076,511.70
Deposits	262,138,520.65
Acceptances Executed	20,059,434.73
Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold	15,656,441.33
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches and Other Liabilities	3,662,672.07
TOTAL	\$337,894,891.13

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Art in Schoolrooms—Music—Theatrical News

Hansen's Murals in Milwaukee School

Milwaukee, Wis.

Special Correspondence

HISTORICAL and literary traditions, selected to represent high points in the progress of man's thought and achievement, and interpreted through the eyes of an artist, furnish the inspiration for the murals which will be placed in the new Shorewood graded school, Milwaukee. The artist is Armin O. Hansen, a young Milwaukee painter who has received several awards in the annual exhibitions of the Wisconsin Painters and Sculptors.

Aside from their artistic interest, the murals are significant as a prophecy that the day is not far distant when the school room will be recognized as the most important of all the places in which the child is to be educated.

The subjects are familiar to every schoolboy, for they center around Theodore Roosevelt viewing the Roosevelt dam, Abraham Lincoln reading by the open door, Louis Stevenson reading to a group of children, and Washington at his first inauguration. Audubon's contribution to bird lore will be commemorated in a conventionalized panel of flowers and birds, while a scene from "Hiawatha" will be the subject of the sixth panel.

Despite the injunction that his paintings were to stress achievement and sound character, Mr. Hansen worked with utmost freedom, realizing that the message imparted by effective use of color, form, and balance would be as lasting as the ethical idea illustrated. The paintings are essentially modern in style, each mass is blocked in with a minimum of detail, so that the composition as a whole makes its appeal through its integrity of form.

The first panel to be placed in position will be the Robert Louis Stevenson group. The poet is seated in a high-backed chair, surrounded by a group of eager-faced children. In the background, the room merges into a hazy blue sea where a ship is sailing. The scene is so intimate that even in looking at the composition one is drawn surely and unhesitatingly to the central figure, just as the children are drawn to him. One can imagine that the lives of the picture are alive with the attraction that children derive from the world over have found in this man.

The Roosevelt panel is a striking contrast. Bold, energetic, forceful, the figure of this picturesque American is silhouetted against a broad expanse of low, yellow-brown mountains. In the distance are the curving lines of the Roosevelt dam. A daring economy of detail and decoration, one might say, certainly a picture to fire any boy's imagination to dreams of achievement.

The same absence of detail and an even greater willingness to let a few lines speak boldly for the whole picture are evident in the Lincoln panel. As Mr. Hansen has sketched the picture it is full of quiet dignity—the dignity of the youthful Lincoln. One was no less "of the people" because he chose to retire from the crowd at night into a secret world of thought and reading.

Undoubtedly the most decorative of the panels is that of Hiawatha pushing his canoe through a deep stream. Even here, however, one feels the sweep of line that takes one's thoughts beyond the bounds of the composition to the suggestion of primordial days and spaces. There is a hardy vigor in the paintings which will compel the attention and the respect of school children. Who can say that the curve of a certain line or the relation between background and the central figure may not reveal secrets which the pages of history texts conceal?

THE CHURCHMAN, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1924

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distinction to one who present Bach in that way. And after all, the notion that all romanticism is in the Beethoven sonatas, all sentimentalism in the Chopin nocturnes and ballads and all impressionism in the Debussy "Nocturne" and "Garden of Earthly Delights" and "Reflets dans l'eau" may be a mistake.

Mr. Samuel, as a citizen of the world of the twentieth century, should be a good deal of a romanticist, a sentimentalist and an impressionist in his own right; and as such he should be able to express himself, even when performing exclusively in the repertoire of Bach. And then, what student of music would not like to hear selections from the "Forty-eight" preludes and fugues, which everybody talks about and which scarcely any artist ever plays in concert? The clavier-chord is well tempered and the piano most charmingly temperamentalized, let all persons be assured, under Mr. Samuel's pliant hands.

A work on today's program, in the playing of which was to be felt not only the musical aspiration of Bach's time but that also of all the decades since, was the English suite, No. 3, in G major, Op. 82, No. 1. One movement for the old classicist, one for romanticism, one for sentimentalism, one for impressionism, one for modernism and one, finally, for futurism.

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THEOREDOR ROOSEVELT VIEWING THE ROOSEVELT DAM



One of the six murals designed by Armin O. Hansen for a Milwaukee school building.

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BIG FINANCIAL
PLANS ADVANCEThat Europe Can Borrow
U. S. Money Shows Greater
Confidence in Outlook

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Particular attention has been given to the large credit operations which have been recently recorded, especially on the American money market. Both France and Germany are seeking large loans.

There is first the notation of the 800,000,000 gold mark German loan under the Dawes plan. After the first burst of optimism there succeeded a period of pessimism regarding the possibility of floating such a loan. It was opposed even in London financial circles, and in France there has been openly expressed an intense dislike of the whole arrangement.

France, however, is prepared to shoulder her small portion of the loan—for not more than 5 per cent. It is argued here that France has already made the heaviest advances on behalf of Germany in the repair of the ruined regions. At least 74,000,000,000 francs have been employed in this way, and with other expenses, it may be said in round figures that France has contributed 100,000,000,000 francs.

At the same time it is observed that the German cities of Berlin, Hamburg and Dresden are endeavoring to float loans in America, and although there is an inclination on the part of American bankers to await the outcome of the Dawes loan, it is assumed that American finance will be forthcoming for the German municipalities and also for the coal syndicate of the Ruhr Basin which is asking credits from America of \$5,000,000.

As for France, the credits of \$100,000,000 obtained by M. Poincaré for the defense of the Herriot Government, which, when it was in opposition, was more than critical of these credits. In addition, a French railway system, the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean, is borrowing \$20,000,000 in the United States in order to proceed with the electrification of the line. Only a little while ago the Paris & Orleans Railway concluded successful negotiations for a \$10,000,000 loan by American investors—the first loan of this kind since 1920. The coupon rate of the issue is in both cases to be 7 per cent, though the yield will in reality be somewhat higher.

Further, it is reported that the French Government is seeking credits in the United States for its tobacco monopoly. At present the amount is not known on this side, but it will certainly run into many millions. The proceeds will primarily finance French tobacco purchases in the United States.

All these credit operations and loans to Europe in America are extremely interesting, for they seem to denote that there is a settling down. Not for years has there been such financial activity. That Europe can now borrow and that America now thinks it safe to lend to Europe is at any rate a sign that there is some improvement in the general situation.

MOSCOW MESSENGER
DISTURBS SWEDENPublic Feels Arms Limitation
Aid to Russian Communists

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 27. (Special Correspondence)—The refusal of the Swedish Government to sign any treaty for mutual assistance such as that planned in accordance with the decision of the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations, might have been made in any case, for the present Government is Conservative. But, considering that the

defense policy had swung round to the basis laid down by the Social Democrats or Left Party, the Government's attitude might have been in doubt had not a certain messenger arrived in Stockholm from Moscow.

This messenger, who is here called "Ex-R" (meaning executive in Moscow's representation) has been the means of making a complete break in the Communist Party. That section of the party which does not wish to be dictated to from Moscow, nor to have their representative in the Riksdag selected and therefore controlled by the Soviet Government.



has gone over to the ranks of the Conservatives.

The fight in the offices of the Communist newspaper, launched by the messenger from Moscow, who seems often to become three or four persons of Russian nationality, has caused the Swedish public to realize that the altruistic ideal of limitation of armaments might after all be merely playing into the hands of the Russian Communists, who are planning a world revolution in the near future according to the published plans of Leon Trotsky. Consequently the breach in the Swedish Communist Party has strengthened the conservative parties in Sweden, i.e., the Conservatives, the Liberals and the Peasant Unionists.

STUDENTS MEET AT
EMPIRE CONFERENCE

Viscount Cecil Says "Brotherhood of Man" Must Be Sought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON, Sept. 30.—The British National Union of Students, formed three years ago, has this year taken the step of holding an Imperial Conference of Students, attended by university students from Australia, India, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, Hong Kong and Trinidad. The conference was held in London and had as its chief aim the organization of the present generation of university students to play their part in national and international co-operation and welfare.

The aim of the conference was well summarized by Viscount Cecil, who, addressing the assembled students, said that "the brotherhood of man must be the object to be striven for."

A remarkable sign of the aims and atmosphere of the gathering was forthcoming from the Dublin representative, who, speaking of the acute differences between Ulster and the Free State, said: "As far as our union is concerned there is no boundary question whatever."

In addition to the organization of this conference, the National Union of Students maintains a bureau of English and foreign students, organizes holidays and faculty tours, and develops other practical means of student interchanges.

The Library

A Library on Wheels

THE automobile book truck, a library on wheels, is being used successfully in Greenville, S. C., to reach groups of mill workers living on the outskirts of the city.

The Greenville Public Library is working out a program of community-wide library service and is trying to find the most effective way

another of the schools in the district, and one class at a time is dismissed for 20 minutes to exchange their books. Then the truck moves to a stand just outside the mill gate for the noon dinner-hour and stays long enough after the men have gone back to work, for their wives to finish their housework and come for

mediate and the fact that the circulation has steadily increased even after the novelty has worn off, shows that it is something that the people want. The mill executive has been much impressed by the work. One day when the truck had stopped just outside the office of the president of one of the mills, and the usual crowd had surrounded it, they seem always to spring up out of the ground whenever and wherever it appears, the president remarked to a caller that that was the sort of a mob which was the hope of the country. The number of

books and one librarian serve such widely scattered groups of people.

The citizens of Greenville make it possible to use the truck all the year, and while there were a good many days when Miss Barmore, in raincoat and storm boots, charged books with one hand and held an umbrella over the charging tray with the other, she did not fail to go out a single day throughout the winter.

The truck library in Greenville has been shown to be an effective and highly economical means of serving scattered groups of people. It is efficient, it also carries with it a certain air of romance, so that its advent always creates a stir of excitement. It is, as it were, the pleasure of reading made visible.

AUSTRIAN WORKERS
ACT AGAINST WAR

VIENNA, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Socialists of this city recently held a demonstration in which 150,000 persons took part. "War against war" was the slogan, the same to which the workers of London, Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, Prague and Zurich answered. The mere fact that the laborers could gather from the far corners of Austria, from the Tyrol, from Styria and Carinthia, and come together in an orderly way, patiently, unostentatiously, to protest against war—is all evidence of a deep-rooted desire for peace.

However one may differ with some of their purposes and with many of the methods they employ, credit must, nevertheless, be given their sincerity. It was indicative of how rich the moment was for them that the music selected for the program should be as fine as they were familiar with. The proceedings commenced with the "Feststänke" by Richard Strauss. Later the Vienna Symphony Orchestra played the overture to "Rienzi" from Richard Wagner. And afterwards a selected chorus sang "Weich auf" from Wagner's beautiful, "Meistersinger von Nürnberg."

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When you buy milk for your children you make sure it is up to a high standard and that it is sealed for purity. Buy their bread the same way. Butter-Krust Bread is a quality loaf, kept immaculate—and fresh—in a waxed wrapper. Order from your grocer. "There's Butter in the Crust."

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Steamers Clams
never tasted so good until you try them with a dressing made of four parts of hot melted butter, one part of catsup, and two parts of the famous

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Carlsbad Cave, New Mexico, Now Open to the Public

Booming of Bats Drew Attention to Vast Chambers—
Now a National Monument

IN THE sandy, half-arid country at the east of the Gadsden mountains in southern New Mexico, there is a jagged, funnel-shaped hole in the ground from which millions of bats emerge every evening and then drop back into the earth with the coming of daylight. It was the booming of the bats from their hidden chambers that led to the discovery of the Carlsbad Cave, a group of immense, connected caverns. Although exploration has extended for miles underground, no evidence of an outlet has yet been found. Part of the chambers are still unexplored, and seemingly bottomless chasms are unexplored.

The cave, which has recently been opened to the public, is about 35 miles south of Carlsbad, New Mexico, and 10 miles north of the Texas border. The formation is Paleocene limestone, varying from 600 to 1300 feet in thickness which is underlain with soft red shale and sandstone, gypsum and rock salt. The ceiling varies from 100 to 500 feet in height, and glittering stalactites and stalagmites ranging from needle size to pillars 200 feet thick at the base are grouped about the cavernous chambers. The formations are fantastic and varied. Often the walls are draped with lace incrustations or covered with ornate figures, like embroidered marble. There are also spires and pinnacles. The whole effect is of richly delicate splendor, a vast, silent city with frozen fountains, onyx-paved streets and lofty domes and pinnacles. Some of the branching, tree-like formations resemble the giant cactus that flourishes in the New Mexico deserts. Myriads of crystal pendants are like dainty jewels, and slender, fluted columns rise from floors to roofs.

A fertilizer company has made a shaft a short distance east of the old bat-hole and has taken out quantities of guano. You enter the cave through this shaft and are lowered in a huge passenger bucket nearly 300 feet to the first main floor. Your torchlight reveals a large chamber cluttered with the huge rocks of ancient cave-ins. And you notice other levels and other corridors leading off into the darkness as you descend. The bats do not inhabit the whole cavernous portions of the cave that have been opened to visitors, but keep to the east section which they have appropriated for their own private quarters.

Rooms Given Indian Names
A guide leads the way down a long irregular corridor, past giant wall pillars and milky ceilings that resemble the frozen spray of fountains. Only a few of the chambers have been named, and these, appropriately enough, are given Indian names which refer to the legends of the Navajos and Apaches. Yelito's Den lies below an almost perpendicular cliff that is 175 feet high. At the base of the cliff is a broad shelf of rock and from this trail leads to the Navajo's Wigwam, a vast circular chamber, about 500 by 300 feet. The walls of this room are like heavy white blankets with stone fringes, and the floor is made of make-up, and side chambers. The ceiling is thickly studded with glittering pendants, the many small formations giving an effect of barbed-iron arches and a forest of sparkling dripstone. Pale spires rise from dark green mounds of flowstone, and the floor is gouged with the basins of extinct springs, varying from 2 to 10 feet deep and sometimes measuring 50 feet across. The Big Room is over a mile long and from 100 to 500 feet wide. Its roof is about 150 feet high. Some of the giant floor cones look like giant tents, and others resemble Eskimo huts, and grotesque snow men.

A great chasm over 100 feet deep and 200 feet from rim to rim stretches away from the Big Room. "Dante's Trail" is a name which has been suggested for this chasm, but Dr. Lee of the United States Geological Survey thinks that Shipapu's Hole is a better one. Shipapu was the leader of those mythical Indians who came up from the underworld and built the first mesa cities. No body has yet crossed Shipapu's Hole.

Mr. J. L. White of Carlsbad, the discoverer of the cave, has lowered by a rope about 200 feet down from one end of the Big Room, and he found other chambers at that depth and a stream of water running through a corridor which, it is thought, may mark the bottom of the cave. So much of this wonderful land is yet unexplored that the visitor feels something of the thrill of a discoverer, "silent upon a peak in Darien." For thousands of years the dripping cooling water has worked its way with the soft limestone bed. And the lovely castles and monuments have the luxurious splendor of nature's wildest prodigality.

On Oct. 25, 1923, the main sections of the cave were made a national monument by the President's proclamation, and so they will be protected and preserved. Tunnels, roads and stairways will be built to make the place more readily accessible, and the new world wonder will be visited by eager sight-seers. Few have any better access to this remote notch in the Gadsden mountains.

Automobile Road From Carlsbad
From Carlsbad there is a fairly good automobile road to within three miles of the cave. From there the steep ascent is difficult going but may be made with a car. Carlsbad is reached by a southern branch of the Santa Fe Railroad and by various automobile routes such as the Oskart Trail, the Lee Highway and the Plains Air Line. It is a pleasant town, drowsy and dusty, at the lower end of the fertile Pecos Valley. The cave seems at home among other strange forms of nature in the southwest, its branching, cavernous, and there are pure pools of water in some of the onyx-lined bowls. The delicate lily pads seem pallid replicas of fruit desert bloom. Vast and intricate and massive and delicate, the frosty dripping and carvings suggest Coleridge's "Kubla Khan."

INDIA WISHES TO BAN ALCOHOL

Absolute American Success
of Prohibition Noted
by Bishop

BOMBAY, Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence)—"America is the trustee to the whole world and to civilization in regard to the question of prohibition, and her failure would be a universal calamity. It would be better that America had not tried prohibition at all, than that she should fail in her attempt to carry on the fight against the evil of the drink." This remark was made by K. N. Natrajan, a social reformer and publicist, in concluding the proceedings of a public meeting recently held at the Centenary Church in Bombay, under the auspices of the Blue Ribbon Temperance Association.

The president referred to the report of the excise committee, recommending the adoption of prohibition as the goal of the excise policy of this country, and to the recent decision of the Bombay Legislative Council, fixing 20 years as the period in which to establish prohibition. These, Mr. Natrajan declared, were encouraging features in regard to the drink evil in the Presidency.

The Rev. F. Wood said that his study of the situation in the United States of America and Canada led him to think that prohibition there had a religious backing, without which it could not be the success which it has turned out to be. He agreed with Mahatma Gandhi in the latter's recent declaration that no social reform could succeed without religion. Bishop J. R. Robinson brought to the anti-prohibition propagandists in India the message from America that the law relating to prohibition was better observed than the law of stealing, for example. Whatever the world might say or do, the prohibition law in America was an absolute success, and any statement to the contrary was pure nonsense. Miss Mary Campbell, in her interesting speech, pointed out that of the £2,000,000 worth of opium produced in India, one-half was consumed in the country itself. There was practically no restriction placed on the freedom of an individual to buy opium. The drug was administered in some parts of the country to young babies, while in Assam budding youths ate opium in great quantities. It was the duty of every Indian to try his best to put an end to this opium evil.

G. K. Devadhar, a social worker, said that they should be prepared even to trespass on the liberty of a small section of the population if it were found necessary to save them from themselves and to save the rest of their fellow-countrymen. The drink evil must be exterminated at all costs.

SPAIN ENFORCES VACCINATION
MADRID, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—By November the first vaccination becomes compulsory in Spain both for foreigners and Spaniards. Hotel proprietors may not accept guests who cannot present a certificate of vaccination. Those failing to comply with the law are liable to be fined 500 pesetas or to suffer to this opium evil.

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The Southern Heavens for November Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

THE trend to place large telescopes in the southern hemisphere to command a view of stars unseen in the north has been noted in this column. Additional reports of progress are at hand.

The Yale telescope is nearly complete. The 24-inch objective was finished last year and now the mounting is almost ready to be assembled. The machine work has been done in the observatory shops at New Haven. Even preparing the large 25-foot polar axis has not proved an obstacle. A lathe of ample size was purchased and set up on the observatory grounds. As none of the buildings was of sufficient size, it was housed in a shed built to fit its proportions. The guiding lens, a 10-inch aperture, has been performed in a most satisfactory manner.

The mounting is of the English type, where both ends of the polar axis are supported by suitable plates and bearings. On a large steel fixed abutment on one side of the polar axis, the 35-foot tube can be turned north or south as desired. All is balanced nicely so that the telescope is moved easily and does not run from where it may be set. A clock with conical pendulum control drives the polar axis with the telescope to follow the stars in their diurnal course. The guiding lens, a 10-inch aperture, is of the same focal length as the main objective, and is rigidly united with it on one side. The frame carrying the photographic plate is of the double-slide variety, and can be moved as necessary in two co-ordinates, to correct for irregularities of the driving mechanism or disturbances in the atmosphere. This is accomplished by extending the double-slide frame out on the side of the guiding lens, and with an eyepiece firmly attached thereto, setting on the star to be photographed. The position of the star on the photographic plate is thus determined. Whenever the observer notes that the star is leaving the cross-wires in the eyepiece, he turns one screw and another to set it back. The result is that the whole framework carrying eyepiece and plate is moved as a unit, and the star remains exactly on the same point of the photographic plate throughout the exposure. The guiding telescope has no tube. It consists simply of lens and eyepiece, both attached to the main tube.

The original intention was to place this instrument in New Zealand, but now such encouraging data as to the probable success of the project are afforded by astronomers of long experience in the region that the Yale telescope will be placed either at Johannesburg or at Bloemfontein. It is said that 300 nights in the year are clear at Bloemfontein, perhaps, offer the clearer sky, but Johannesburg can provide more facilities in the way of machine shops, so essential to modern astronomical instruments. Moreover it is the site of the Union Observatory which is the home of material assistance in co-operative effort. The work of the Yale telescope will include parallax determinations of more than 4000 stars, in continuation of a program begun in 1914 by the observatory of the University of Michigan.

In the last Harvard Observatory Bulletin, Dr. Shapley announces that the results of his investigation of the Magellanic Clouds. He brings out, by consideration of its general luminosity curve, that in the Small Cloud there are about 300 stars with the highest stellar luminosity ever found. Each of these stars has more than 60,000 times the brightness of our sun. The stars of more than 250 times the solar brightness, of which there are 45,000, he would class as supergiants. He also finds about 200,000 stars in the Cloud more than 100 times the luminosity of the sun. Yet with all these thousands of giant and supergiant stars, the Cloud is so far away that it shines only as a misty patch in the sky.

The Constellations
The distinctive southern constellations, such as Crux and Centaurus, are low in the south at this time.

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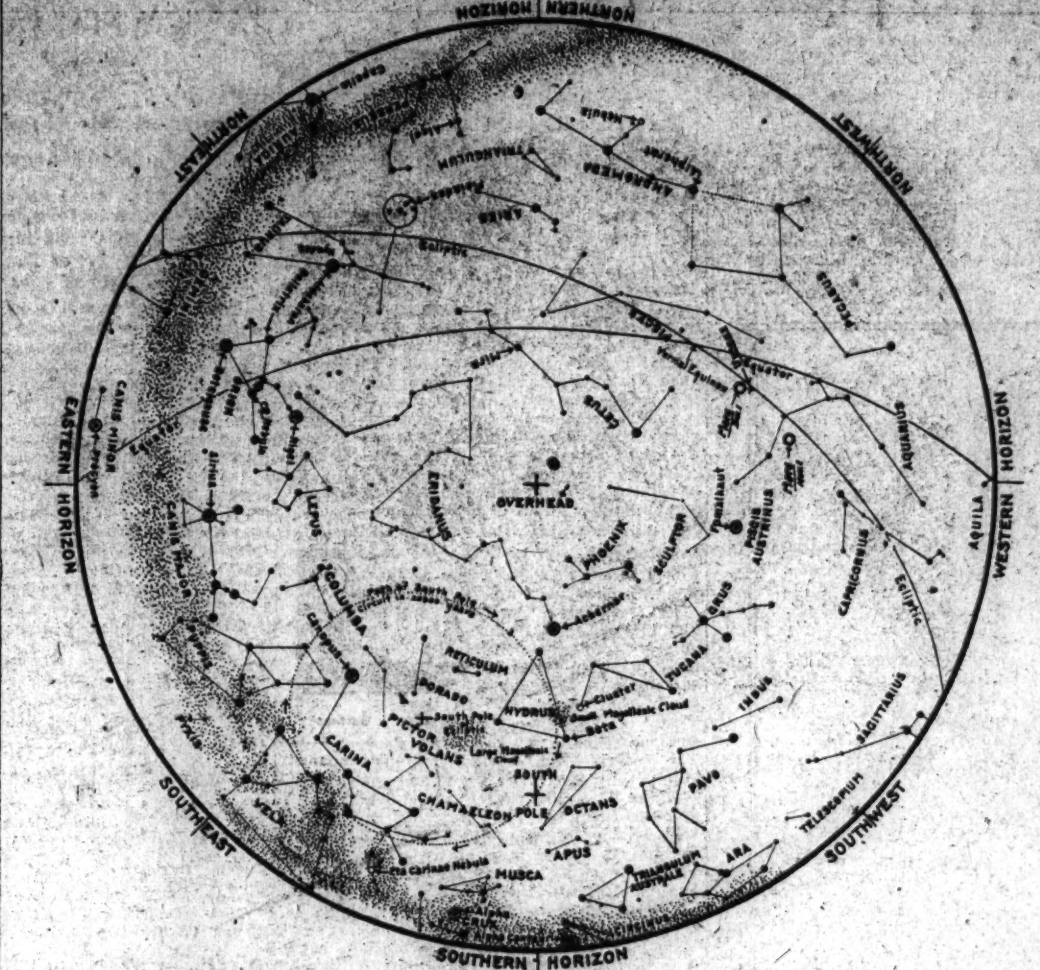
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The November Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther south or north. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Nov. 6 at 11 p. m., Nov. 21 at 10 p. m., Dec. 6 at 9 p. m., and Dec. 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Only a star or two of them stand on the horizon. But, following around on the east side, we encounter Vela, Carina, Puppis, Columba, Canis Major, Canis Minor, Lepus, Orion, Taurus and Perseus. All of these are in or near the Milky Way, and show many brilliant stars. Sirius and Canopus have no stellar rivals in the sky at any season. Overhead is the meandering Eridanus, which terminates with Achernar, south of the zenith. Above the south pole on either side we may see faintly shining the Magellanic Clouds.

The planet Mars is the reddish evening star in the position shown on the accompanying map. It is fainter now than in August and is rapidly declining as the distance from the earth increases. Jupiter comes into conjunction with the sun in December and is quite low in the early evening. Mercury also is an evening star, but will be best seen about Dec. 8, when it reaches greatest eastern elongation from the sun. On Nov. 30 it is in conjunction with Jupiter. Uranus is on the limit of naked-eye visibility. On Nov. 27 Mars will pass near it on the southern side. This conjunction may be of assistance in picking Uranus up with a field glass. Venus, Saturn and Neptune are morning stars. The last is only a telescopic object. On Nov. 19 Venus is near the star Spica in Virgo. On Dec. 5 it is in close conjunction with Saturn.

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BRUSSELS, Sept. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The deposits of the Savings Bank of the Belgian State rose during the month of August to 561,000,000 francs, exceeding the repayments by 34,000,000 francs. The increase of the savings banks deposits amounted to 147,000,000 francs for the first eight months of the present year. At present there are actually 4,000,000 subscribers to the savings banks, showing a total of 2,150,000,000 francs, representing savings deposits.

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Britain Takes Steps to Make Empire Grow Its Own Cotton

Lancashire Industry Imperiled by Greater Demand of
American Manufacturer and Smaller Crop

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 2—How soon the British Empire can be self-supporting in the matter of raw cotton is a question which, as a result of the cotton exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, is being largely discussed today. In the opinion of Mr. Heaton of the British Cotton Growing Association expressed to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, this aim may be attained in 10 years, and certainly will be in 15.

In normal times it is reckoned that of Great Britain's requirements 75 per cent is obtained from the United States and the remainder chiefly from Egypt, Brazil and other foreign countries, and a relatively small quantity from within the Empire. Owing to the reduction in the American crop and the increased demand of the United States manufacturer, the Lancashire cotton industry is today faced with a very real danger—starvation of supplies. The significance of this is realized by the cotton industry, that the capital invested in the cotton industry in any one year is more than £500,000,000; that the exports of cotton fabric in 1923 were valued at £194,472,150; that 25 per cent of the spindles of the world are in Great Britain, and that 12 per cent of the population of Great Britain are either directly or indirectly dependent on the cotton industry for their livelihood.

Association Aids Producer

The British Cotton Growing Association has been in existence for 22 years, and last year was supplemented by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which has undertaken the task of developing cotton growing in the Empire, while the association confines itself to aiding the producer in ginning and marketing his crop. For the time being the cotton corporation are to be found in every dominion and colony of the Empire, special hopes are centered in the African Continent, where in nearly every country ruled by Great Britain, cotton can be and has been grown, and the possibilities are immeasurable. The two main difficulties to be faced are transportation and native labor. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is estimated to produce not less than 1,500,000 bales per year. In Nigeria cotton growing is a purely native industry, whilst the ginning and marketing is carried out by the association, which guarantees a minimum price.

A Black Man's Job

Uganda is the most promising of the British East African colonies for cotton growing, and here again, it is the possibilities are immeasurable. The two main difficulties to be faced are transportation and native labor. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is estimated to produce not less than 1,500,000 bales per year. In Nigeria cotton growing is a purely native industry, whilst the ginning and marketing is carried out by the association, which guarantees a minimum price.

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Harrison 6340 103 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Reliable Service Responsible Firm
K. C. House and Window
Cleaning Co.
Edward E. Carpenter, Mgr.
Phone Victor 4680 KANSAS CITY

THOMAS WARE & SON
919 East 11th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Bonanza Smokeless
Arkansas
Semi-Anthracite
\$12.35 a Ton
Main 2430

Central Coal & Coke Co.
9th and Walnut Street
Keith and Perry Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.

STERLING GASOLINE
CORPORATION
1219 E. 19th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.
DISTILLATE
FUEL OIL
Telephones: 2279 Delaware 2283 Harrison

GIRLS' COATS
Announcing large groups of warm, fashionable coats, with or without fur trimmings, sizes 6 to 16 years, at 16.75, 14.75, 12.75 & 10.75
JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS
KANSAS CITY

\$15 Walnut
End Table
An unusually fine Walnut Veneered End Table in a very artistic design. Neatly turned legs and a decorative scroll brace as shown. It measures 26 inches tall, 12 inches wide and 28 inches long.
But one of many great values in Home Furnishings that may be purchased on our Deferred Payment Plan.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled
The Household Store
1012-1014 WALNUT ST.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS
KANSAS CITY

Individual Millinery
New Hats are not a question of a new season, for new ideas in millinery are conceived each week. Rather, it is to select that Hat which combines smart style with lines and colors most becoming to the wearer. Our displays of Millinery always show the advance fashions for street, sports or dress wear.
\$6.95 to \$35.00 and upward
Third Floor
Emery Bird Thayer Company
PETTICOTT LANE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS
KANSAS CITY

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS
KANSAS CITY

BOSTON STOCKS

2 Bos 12 pf	93	93	93	93
20 Cal & Ariz	47	47	47	47
35 Cal & Hecla	14%	14%	14%	14%
10 Chic Jct pf	96	96	96	96
5 Cliff Min....	2	2	2	2
14 Cop Range	22½	22	22½	22
120 Eastern S S	43	43	43	43

20 Galv-Hous	35%	38%	38%	38%
4 Gen Elec	242%	243%	242%	241%
360 Gen Elec Sp	11%	10%	10%	11%
175 Island Creek	124%	123%	124%	123%
19 Lowe's Th.	9%	9%	9%	9%
5 Mass Gas of	65%	65%	64%	65%
55 Miss Riv pw	33%	33%	33%	32%
18 New Cornella	19%	19%	19%	19%
46 N E Tel.	104%	104%	104%	104%
26 N H & H 24	21%	21%	21%	21%
20 No Butte	2%	2%	2%	2%
25 No At Oya	10%	10%	10%	10%
20 Old Domin	19%	19%	19%	20%

73	Punta Sugar	47%	46%	47	47%
20	Swift & Co	104%	104%	104%	104%
116	Swift Inter	27%	27%	27%	27
20	Un Fruit	200	200	200	200
177	Un Shoe	39	38%	38%	38%
18	Un Shoe pf	26%	26%	26%	26%
75	Ventura Oil	19%	19%	19%	19%
18	Vt Mass Ry.	91	91	91	91
46	Vt				

40 War Wren pr.	15 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	
42 Warren B.	37	36 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
BONDS				
1000 Miss Riv 5s	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	
500 Swift 5s	97	97	97	
1000 West & T. 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
*Ex-dividend				
BOSTON CURB				

	Quotations to 2 p. m.		
	High	Low	Last
Ace Oil .....	.66	.65	.65
British Am .....	.85	.85	.85
Crystal Cop .....	.61	.61	.61
Eureka .....	.06½	.06½	.06½
Eastern Smelting.....	07½	07½	07½
Int. Ocean .....	.12	.12	.12
Raymaster			

Shea	10	10	10
Silver Dyke	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Trinity	45	45	45
United Verde Ext.	26	25 1/2	26
Verde Jer	54	54	54

MEETING OF COTTON

**MANUFACTURERS IN
BOSTON, NOVEMBER 12**

Members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will

held their 117th annual meeting in Boston, Nov. 12 and 13, Harry S. Meserve, secretary, announced to-day. The sessions of the convention will be conducted in the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Robert Amory of Boston, president, will retire at this time.

Following the registration of the delegates, which will take up the morning of Nov. 12, the first session will be conducted at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which C. B. Howard of Atlanta, Ga., manager of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, will speak upon the recent report of the Federal

Trade Commission on the cotton trade. Nathaniel F. Ayer of the Nyanza Mills of Woonsocket, R. I., will preside over the general round-table discussion which will follow the address. Meetings will be held in both the morning and afternoon of Nov. 13. The

general topic of the morning gathering will be "Studying the Job." S. Harold Greene, treasurer of the Lancaster Mills of Clinton, will preside. N. T. Thomas, superintendent of the Jackson Mill in Nashua, N. H., will discuss "Significant Savings in

John S. Lawrence of Lawrence & Co., Boston, will be chairman of the afternoon meeting when the delegates will take up the problem of studying the market. "Diversification in Specialties" will be the subject of an address by J. H. Clark of the firm.

The annual banquet of the association will be given on the evening of Nov. 13. The newly-elected president will preside. L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, will be one of the speakers.

CHEERFUL TONE DEVELOPS IN LONDON STOCKS

LONDON, Oct. 15—The stock market had a cheerful tone today, but prices moved irregularly. Interest centered in the big rush of subscriptions to the new German loan, which was oversubscribed early in the afternoon.

Sentiment is more confident, with interest in the stock market broadening, insiders forecasting a big revival in business generally if the Labor Party is defeated in the coming election.

Kaffirs were firm on continued Johannesburg buying. Some rails were in moderate demand. Oils were in brisk demand. Gilt-edge issues were strong. Rio Tintos was 34 1/4 and Hudson's Bay 5 1/4.

FRESH GAINS MADE IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—Despite a waver-
ing start the wheat market soon

Indications, however, of big new export buying of domestic wheat tended to give strength to values, and so likewise did further advices of un-

The opening, which ranged from $\frac{1}{2}\%$ decline to $\frac{1}{2}\%$ gain, with December 1.46 to 1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$, and May 1.51 to 1.51 $\frac{1}{2}$, was followed by a moderate upturn.

After opening $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ down, December 1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.12 corn rose to well above yesterday's figures. Oats started unchanged to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher, December 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, and continued to harden. Provisions averaged higher, sym-

**RUHR SYNDICATE GETS
ACCEPTANCE CREDIT**

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—An acceptance credit of \$2,500,000 has been granted to the Ruhr coal syndicate by a banking group headed by Goldman Sachs & Co. to finance the exportation of coal.

dered significant, as it will aid in financing some of the operations of large German industrialists whose properties are in the area, and probably forecasts, it was said, participation by American bankers in financing their major European industries.

SECURITIES SOLD AT AUCTION TODAY

Sales of securities at auction today

1 Nat Shawmut Bank 200, off 1 1/2
10 Atlantic Nat Bnk 206, up 5
1 Unit First Peoples Trust 78, up 2 1/2
5 Spl Unita First Peop Trust 6, unchgd
5 Nat Fire Ins Co, Hartford, 593
20 U. S. Metal Prod pf, lot 1
20 Guffey Gillespie Gas Prod pf 22 1/2
5 Gulliverok Choc Co 24 pf, lot 25

30 Gt Falls Mfg 1841, off 3 1/2
 10 Hamilton Mfg 47, off 3 1/2
 10 Dwight Mfg 80, up 3
 24-10 Can Vermont RR 80c, off 3 1/2
 4 Merritt & Knight Mfg pr 41, off 1
 4 Merrimac Chemical 85, off 1
 1 Boston Athenaeum 600

EIGHT MEMBERS OF "BIG TEN" MEET IN CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

Michigan's Visit to Illinois Will Dedicate Latter's New Stadium—Minnesota vs. Wisconsin in Important Gridiron Clash

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Definite developments on which championship anticipation should result from the four battles Saturday in which eight members of the Intercollegiate Conference face titular rivals.

The other two members of the "Big Ten" meet nonconferencers eleven. Of chief importance to the crown is the University of Michigan invasion of the University of Illinois to dedicate the \$60,000-capacity stadium at Urbana.

In significance the University of Minnesota attacks the University of Wisconsin at Evanston, Ill., against Northwestern University, and the Indiana University Yellow Jackets at Bloomington, Ind., against the Ohio State University.

Illinois encounters a stronger line than the Wolverines meet at the Pauler University forward on line it tramped for a 40-to-10 score last Saturday.

Michigan's power was conceded by Michigan in its 7-to-0 victory over Michigan Agricultural College, Coach E. H. Yost undoubtedly reserved both strength and strategy for the crisis which comes this week-end.

With strength apparently evenly matched, the Minnesota-Wisconsin clash should produce a hard struggle. The Gophers defeated Haskell Institute, 20 to 0, while Wisconsin was being defeated by the same team.

It is likely that both teams will reveal their full power and resources for the first time in the season Saturday. W. H. Spaulding has a big asset in his versatile quarterback, M. B. Graham.

Northwestern Favored Because of its pair of one-sided victories, Northwestern is favored over the first time in the season Saturday. Using the pit formation exclusively, the Purple ran over University of Chicago last Saturday.

New Trophy Ready for Competition Another Incentive for Power Boat Owners—Contest Likely Next August

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A new prize for power boats will be set up this year since the annual contest was postponed by C. F. Chapman, secretary of the American Power Boat Association, that the Horace E. Dodge Memorial Trophy is now ready for competition.

The trophy is a gold and presented by Horace E. Dodge. The trustees are Caleb Bragg, William Joyce and C. F. Chapman. The contest is likely to be held on Manhattan Bay waters next August under the Columbia Yacht Club auspices.

Conditions of the trophy will be a "perpetual challenge trophy" representing the grand national interclass championship for the year. Contests for the trophy are to be governed by what is called the contest board to consist of the trustees or those appointed to succeed them.

Speedboats of the runabout type built under the rules of the American Power Boat Association will be eligible for this kind of trophy. Heats of not less than 10 nor more than 30 miles are to be raced and the winner will be the boat that first wins four heats.

Other conditions require that the steering of each competitor must be done by an amateur helmsman, whose appointment is to be made by the club in the American Power Boat Association which enters the boat and the Race Committee will pass upon the appointment.

GOLGATE LEAVEN OFF FOR LINCOLN, NEB.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 15.—To Colgate University football history was added an unprecedented feat today when the varsity eleven and a small flock of substitutes left for Lincoln, Neb., to battle with the Cornhuskers on Saturday.

The Colgate gridironers will leave their home for the first time in a decade, the last being only 100 miles, the team is to be made up of the long line of substitutes.

INDIANA DROPS TO SECOND PLACE

Boston Advances to Tie With Fall River in American Soccer League Race

AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	W	L	T	Goals	Points
Fall River	10	0	0	15	20
Brooklyn	9	1	0	10	18
Philadelphia	8	2	0	10	16
Providence	7	3	0	10	14
New Bedford	6	4	0	10	12
Philadelphia	5	5	0	10	10
Newark	4	6	0	10	8

An announcement unofficially reported from the Indiana Football Club headquarters warns its conference teams in the American Soccer League to beware of the Brooklyn Wanderers in the future.

Indiana dropped to second place in the American Soccer League race after a 1-0 defeat to the Brooklyn Wanderers in the future.

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Miss Wethered and Partner Defeated

Rancho, Eng., Oct. 15. THE second round of the autumn women's tourna-

ment, provided a thrill today when Miss Joyce Wethered, a British woman golfer, and her partner, Mrs. Glad Humber, last year's winners, were eliminated by Mrs. Kelsey Baber and Mrs. W. Neilson.

Miss Cecil Leitch and Miss Grant, playing one under the British, were defeated 2 and 1 by Mrs. Babington and Mrs. McNair.

Mrs. D. C. Hard, United States golfer, with her partner, Miss D. R. Fowler, survived the first round yesterday.

Mrs. Hard and Miss Fowler went through the second round but were eliminated in the third by Miss Doris Chambers and Mrs. Allen Macbeth.

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Dedication on Next Saturday

Illinois Stadium Will Be Presented to the Citizens of the State

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 15.—The University of Illinois Memorial Stadium in many ways the most unique stadium in America—will be dedicated to the citizens of the State as a gift from the students, alumni, and other well-wishers of the university on next Saturday.

The Illinois Memorial Stadium, which is the largest stadium in the south to encourage them.

The stadium was dedicated to the citizens of the State as a gift from the students, alumni, and other well-wishers of the university on next Saturday.

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TEXAS HAS ONLY 5 LETTER-MEN

Prospects for a Successful Football Season Are in Doubt

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 11.—(Special Correspondence.) With only five letter-men on the University of Texas football squad, and prospects for a successful season conceded to be in doubt, the Orange and White gridiron athletes have the dedication of the largest stadium in the south to encourage them.

The setting of a record in achieving 10 consecutive victories last college year that made possible the huge stadium. Pride of the Orange and White gridiron athletes have the dedication of the largest stadium in the south to encourage them.

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LEFTHAND PITCHING THE FEATURE OF WORLD SERIES

Four From Among the 17 Pitchers Who Took Part in the Big 1924 Classic Won Five of the Seven Victories in the Big Baseball Championship

Baseball fans who are going over the records of pitching achievements in the World Series of 1924 are discovering, as has been the case in so many others of these struggles for the championship of the world, that left-handed pitching was the big feature of the series.

Three of the four victories obtained by Washington over the Giants in the World Series were credited to Zachary and McGride, left-handers, and one to Johnson, right-hander, who won one; but his 21 strikeouts as far away from the most of any pitcher in the series.

Of the right-handed pitchers, Johnson and Virgil Barnes were the most effective. Johnson won two games, but his 21 strikeouts as far away from the most of any pitcher in the series.

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Classified Advertisements

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

13

REAL ESTATE
BUSINESS PROPERTY
FOR EXCHANGE—Large, well equipped, completely furnished, equipped with up-to-date, steam, hot water, central vacuum, etc. Income gross receipts about \$100,000 yearly. Price \$100,000.
Investment \$100,000 per year.
Balance cash and trade. Chicago Office, 100 West 10th St. Chicago, Ill.
Wonderful opportunity.
Have other properties from \$40,000 up.

WILLIAM H. VATCHER & CO.
610 Pacific Building
Chicago, Ill.
When the north is open, with ice and snow, South Florida is a tropical paradise. For the winter months, the most desirable and profitable investment is in Florida. We have a large number of properties for sale, including a large hotel, a large apartment house, a large office building, etc. For more information, write to us.

SIEBERT & WOOD, INC.
1001 N. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill.
FOR RENT—For sale, in Lincoln, Ill., a large, well equipped, completely furnished, equipped with up-to-date, steam, hot water, central vacuum, etc. Income gross receipts about \$100,000 yearly. Price \$100,000.
Investment \$100,000 per year.
Balance cash and trade. Chicago Office, 100 West 10th St. Chicago, Ill.

LOS ANGELES
FOR SALE—A large, well equipped, completely furnished, equipped with up-to-date, steam, hot water, central vacuum, etc. Income gross receipts about \$100,000 yearly. Price \$100,000.
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Balance cash and trade. Chicago Office, 100 West 10th St. Chicago, Ill.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Vatican and French Policy

However the quarrel between the French Government and the Vatican terminates, it is clear that it must give a new turn to French foreign policy. It is not purely a domestic matter, because French policy since the armistice has been based upon friendship with the Roman Catholic authorities. After the war, partly for religious reasons and partly for political purposes, it was considered proper to attempt to come to a reconciliation with the Vatican, and M. Millerand, M. Briand and M. Poincaré all relied upon the assistance of the Vatican in fashioning a diplomatic system in central Europe and in the French colonies and protectorates.

It was believed that in return for French help to the Vatican—France has always been described as "the favorite daughter of the church"—the Vatican would use its influence on France's behalf in the Roman Catholic states along the Danube. On the one hand, the Vatican, which is not content to remain an ecclesiastical authority but demands temporal power and pursues an active diplomacy, believed that by friendship for France it could extend its domain; while on the other hand, France, which was anxious to build up alliances in Europe, believed that its task would be easier were it on good terms with the Vatican.

When an ambassador was sent to the Holy See, much more than religious peace, as it was called, was sought. The decision was calculated to have the most important diplomatic consequences. It may be recalled, for the purpose of making clear some of the calculations of France, that when M. Poincaré was at the Quai d'Orsay he formed a vast design which was completely unrealistic, but which, nevertheless, indicated the direction in which French thought was moving. There was a dream of a great Roman Catholic Danubian federation in which the various parts of the broken-up Empire of Austro-Hungary would be consolidated under the joint protection of the Vatican and of France.

Probably in the diagrammatic form in which the original plan was drawn nobody believed in it for a moment; nevertheless, it genuinely indicates a conscious or unconscious tendency of French policy, which hoped to construct a chain of alliances in central Europe to act as a counterweight to Protestant Prussia. But although France was represented at the Vatican, there has never been any real understanding; and with the advent of the Radicals, who are traditionally anti-clerical and anti-Vatican, the last chance of effecting any permanent Franco-Vatican alliance in central Europe is shattered.

It is true that France entered into defensive pacts with Poland and with Czechoslovakia and was endeavoring to fashion treaties with other countries; but even these pacts owe little to the influence of the Vatican. They have no common religious basis, but are purely nationalist, and the states concerned were interested simply in the defense of territories allotted to them by the peace treaties of 1919.

But if in fact there has not been great progress in the manufacture of a chain of states which will resist German and Russian and Hungarian pressure, it is to be expected that, with the new spirit which has found expression at Geneva, and the new policy which has resulted in a renewal of antagonism between the French Government and the Vatican, there must be the more serious, if at present incalculable, effects on the whole of French foreign policy. The withdrawal of the ambassador to the Vatican and of the Papal Nuncio from Paris, the more rigorous application of the laws against the religious "congregations," the abolition of the "confessional school" in Alsace-Lorraine, and the quarrel with the Vatican, must have profound repercussions on what can only be described as a French Mittel-Europa policy, and accordingly on Franco-German policy.

Once more the fundamental difference between the Bloc National and the Radical Party is demonstrated. Neither with Rome nor with the countries which come peculiarly under the domination of Rome, can France contract strong links, and this must surely mean that the alternative policy of a French-German rapprochement must sooner or later, in a larger or smaller degree, be adopted by a Radical France. It is impossible to speculate with advantage further at present, but it is certain that the situation is one which, from the international point of view, deserves the most careful attention.

The Aerial Discovery of America

Nearly four centuries and a half have elapsed since Rodrigo de Triana, standing watch in the mainmast of the Pinta, sighted the island outposts of a new world. Now, in the path of the fragile fleet of caravels, comes the giant ZR-3. Along the route that Columbus sailed, driven by every variant wind toward meaningless horizons, a new trail has been blazed, a trail marked by wireless and weather reports, by steaming cruisers and huge motors, and by a silver pencil, with the speed of the fastest train, drawing its way across the sky. It is the aerial discovery of America.

Passenger service along this transoceanic airway may still be some years in the future. The tragedies of the Dixmude, the Roma and the ZR-2 are of such recent history as to temper the optimism of even the most enthusiastic aeronauts. But the fact remains that the ZR-3 made its voyage without a mishap and that the Shenandoah, the sister ship, has just completed a perilous flight from Atlantic to Pacific.

For these achievements full credit must be given to those who have built and manned these great air-vessels. There have been discouragements and tragedies. Public opinion, frequently, has favored the abandonment of the apparently

reckless experimentation that has marked the progress of aviation. And yet the officers and men who have given themselves to the final conquest of the air have carried on, and these flights, the first of many, are their reward.

It is of further significance that the German engineers—the "Zep" builders—who are prohibited by the Treaty of Versailles from building their ships, are packing up their bags and tool-kits preparatory to seeking work in the United States. One hopes that they will find it. American enthusiasm and American resources, turned to commercial aviation, will, doubtless, insure a rapid development in that field similar to the development of transportation in the period of railroad pioneering.

And where is the individual, among the many thousands who have traveled on ocean liners, who will not welcome the steadiness and speed of voyaging aloft?

Not being allied with any political party in the struggle now progressing, the Monitor can regard with mild amusement the trepidation of the two major parties over the ebullient claims of the La Follette followers to increasing power. "Coolidge or chaos!" cries Chairman Butler in rallying his cohorts, and he goes on to point out that "a vote for La Follette is a vote for Bryan." "Davis or chaos!" retorts Chairman Shaver with all the originality of a small boy shouting "You're another!"

The Clash of the Strategists

The Republicans point out with entire truth that, if La Follette carries a certain number of agrarian states in the northwest, the election will infallibly be cast into Congress—a contingency which they urge should be averted by voting solidly for the Republican ticket. But the Democratic managers, with equal logic, point out that possession of the Solid South gives their candidate an assured foundation for victory.

If only everybody in the great industrial states of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois would pile their votes upon this Democratic foundation, the edifice would be completed and the peril of a reference of the election to Congress would be averted. Each party is perfectly logical in its contention. The only trouble is that, while both are right, only one of the plans can be adopted if success is to be assured.

Perhaps, after all, the wiser plan is to discontinue the effort to educate the voter in mere party strategy, abandon the effort to base the appeal to the electorate upon considerations of mere party shrewdness, and so enlighten the voter upon the issues involved that the verdict will infallibly accord with the best needs of the Nation. To urge anyone to vote for either Coolidge or Davis simply in order to beat La Follette is not merely bad ethics but bad politics. It plays directly into the hands of the Progressive leader, who is steadily emphasizing issues and ignoring men. In this respect President Coolidge is far wiser than his campaign managers, for, in the few speeches he has made, he has adhered to the discussion of political programs and convictions, has discussed fundamentals in government, and has ignored the personality of his opponents.

In the national election of three weeks from yesterday all qualified men and women should vote. Each should vote in accordance with reasoned conviction on the issues of the campaign. If the vote shall be thus representative of the whole body of the electorate—instead of less than 50 per cent, as it was four years ago—the decision, whatever it may be, will accord with fundamental democracy.

Even those who may support the losing parties will have no reason to complain of a majority vote cast upon conviction instead of being swayed by campaign strategy. The history of the United States presents no instance of disaster following an election in which the appeal has been to principle rather than to party loyalty or personal prejudice. Whatever the outcome of this election may be, that rule will not be changed.

So far as the future policy to be adopted in utilizing the tremendous power-producing resources of Muscle Shoals is or has been affected by the negotiations begun by Mr. Henry Ford, that seems to have been finally and definitely settled by the formal withdrawal of the Detroit manufacturer's proposal.

Mr. Ford and Muscle Shoals

It remains for those who have opposed the plan offered by him to evolve and make effective some method as practical and as potentially beneficial as the one whose execution has been prevented. It is not conclusively stated in behalf of Mr. Ford that he would not be willing to consider any satisfactory proposal the Government might decide to make looking to a renewal of negotiations for the leasing of the property, although he makes it clear that because of the long delay and the uncertainty of reaching an agreement he and his company have found it necessary to arrange for other, and perhaps less economical, sources of power.

The condition that has arisen through the persistent refusal of the opponents of the Ford plan might not be as difficult to remedy were the project one of less magnitude. But its size tends to preclude its utilization by any other private concern interested in the particular development offered. Logically, therefore, unless the great opportunity is to be neglected, it must be utilized through direct governmental activity. Who among those who seem to have succeeded in preventing Mr. Ford from going forward with this development is prepared to offer a practical method to substitute for the one discarded?

This is a question that, sooner or later, will demand a direct answer. Those guardians of the alleged rights and interests of the public who mistakenly adhere to the theory that non-use, at whatever economic loss entailed, is preferable to wise and conservative utilization, must sometime be convinced of the unsound-

ness of their position. Mr. Ford has provided convincing proof of the practicability of his methods in business management and production. Perhaps he would have been the gainer had it been decided to grant him the right to develop the latent resources at Muscle Shoals. Practical business men expect to profit by their enterprises. But there would have been corresponding benefits to the public, perhaps, and this would have been in every way preferable to the continuing losses which must be entailed by what seems to be the approved policy of neglect and non-use.

Conjecture, which in this case is not without substantiating reasons, has adduced the fact that a recent meeting of railway executives in Washington with members of the Interstate Commerce Commission was held for the purpose of outlining a constructive railway consolidation program. The original plan of the commission, which was based largely upon recommendations of Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard University, and which has been the subject of extended hearings in various parts of the country, was drawn up for the purpose of sounding public opinion, since the commission is not vested with power to order, but only to propose, railway mergers.

That its tentative plans have been upset by the remarkable activity of the Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland does not indicate either that the commission's original plans were incorrect in theory, or that those of the Van Sweringens gave a more desirable promise. The result, rather than the immediate means by which it is achieved, is the factor most to be desired in railway mergers, and if one plan affords as much promise of economies in operation and efficiency in management as another, the traveling and shipping public will find satisfaction in whatever the final alignment may be.

If the Philadelphia and Reading and the Central Railroad of New Jersey ultimately are assigned to the Baltimore and Ohio, as seems both probable and desirable, it will mark the conclusion of a two-years' campaign which the Baltimore and Ohio and the New York Central have been waging to obtain control of one or both of these properties—highly desirable to either of the larger companies.

In the east, the field of competition has gradually been narrowed down to four leading companies—the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, and Baltimore & Ohio. The Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna, although both are strong roads, have been at the disadvantage of terminating at Buffalo, while their competitors reached Chicago over their own rails.

The Van Sweringen merger, absorbing the Pere Marquette and Erie with their Nickel Plate and Chesapeake & Ohio lines, made even more precarious the situation of the independent road without a western outlet of its own. The New York Central, needing a third line to the west, desired portions of the Reading and Jersey Central to complete its route. Meanwhile, the Baltimore & Ohio, with a northern terminus at Philadelphia, asserted its position that, if these roads were allocated to the New York Central, it would have no assurance of a permanent entrance to New York. To appease both companies, it is probable that the Baltimore & Ohio will receive the two roads which it asks, and the New York Central will receive the trackage rights which will enable it to form a third route to the west. And eventually the Lackawanna and the Lehigh will be drawn into one or another of these lines.

The merger, if accomplished, will place all of the roads concerned on a sounder financial footing. It holds out the promise of economies which the through movement of freight all on one railroad—if it is not so large as to be unwieldy in operation—offers. It opens the opportunity for joint use of locomotives through "pooling" between the component parts of a system, which is not readily possible under present conditions. It will reduce the cost of interline accounting and, perhaps, of operating supervision. Likewise, the cost of soliciting traffic by independent companies will be greatly reduced. The movement of freight presumably will be accelerated by the removal of the boundaries between connecting railways. Terminals used for interchange between two lines, even though both be parties to a through haul, will henceforth become only division points or yards.

These advantages seem, in the main, to accrue to the railroads rather than to the public. It is to be presumed that the Interstate Commerce Commission will see to it that they are fairly shared.

Editorial Notes

An almost unbelievable state of affairs is disclosed in a report recently made by the Librarians' Union to the American Federation of Labor regarding the control of public libraries in the cities of the United States. Among a number of charges is included the statement that there is rapidly coming into being a system under which only books approved in a certain manner by independent boards of trustees may be placed on foundation library shelves. If this is true, it indicates that an effort is in progress to put a ban upon the freedom of the American people to think and to know, which savors of the Spanish Inquisition. The "land of the free" is no place in which such a procedure should be tolerated.

A letter of thanks for a gift of New Testaments from the American Bible Society to the Bible Society of France assumes more than usual interest, when it is learned that the officer in charge of the affairs of the latter society was one of the "Blue Devils" of the French army. "You cannot but realize how useful these New Testaments are going to be to us," he wrote. "Since learning of the shipment we have already sent to certain of our friends some 300 or 400 of the New Testaments we had left." It required the tragic events of the war to make many who were involved in it appreciate the value of the Bible.

The Suggested Railway Merger

The Fantastic Beauty of Rio de Janeiro

By WALLACE THOMPSON

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 30.
Rio de Janeiro is beautiful, but it is fantastically, ridiculously beautiful. It is, on nature's part, a wilderness of towering green-clad mountains, a vertiginously above sea and soil, a chain of intricate harbors and lakes and beaches and waterfronts, beside which the artistically devised curves of the Serpentine in Kensington Gardens is as unimaginative as a millrace.

Man has done astonishing things to the beauty, setting which was given him. He has built a city that looks like a perpetual world's fair, fantastic—there is no other word that expresses it—grotesque and magnificent at once, a world of avenues, of boulevards, of light and dark clustered trees, of pink and blue and crimson and yellow buildings with domes and spires and columns and gargoyles and stucco statuary.

The streets curve about the hills, and curve where there are no hills, sidewalks being made of coarse black and white mosaic in appalling designs, from the roly-poly waves of Lisbon's famous square to arabesques of nightmare intricacy. Rio's monuments follow and surpass every conceivable design, and the most restrained of the great clustered fountains of light and water surpass the richest of the rococo period of France.

Yet had man done less than what he has done, if he had sought to achieve conventionalism or delicate restraint, the result would have been a city of the ridiculous—nothing, indeed, but what the Brazilians have done would have fitted into the setting which was given them. Rio is, for all its impression of unrestrained exuberance, a remarkably uniform architectural conception. In fact it is so uniform that the buildings of the world's fair of two years ago sit today in the foreground of its magnificent harbor, as much in harmony with the towers and avenues of the city itself as if they were a part of the ancient capital. No spot in the world, not even Constantinople, is so superbly prodigal and so rich in color and in line.

The traveler's first entrance into Rio by boat is one of the famous experiences of travel. Not always is it possible to see the harbor in all its glory, for early morning or evening are likely to be convenient for ships, and these are most inconvenient times for the enjoyment of the harbor. But the entrance is a sight to be remembered. The harbor is a bay, the entrance of which is an even twelve hours away) it may be that you will come in the full glory of noontime.

Rio needs no dress of dim clouds to make it beautiful, for its utter magnificence is seen best in the most glaring and cruel sunlight. The impression which crowds upon you can hardly be listed, but first, I am sure, is astonishment at the height of the hills. They are literally mountains, rising their thousands of feet sheer from the sea, piercing the clouds often enough, and belittling ships and mere coastal rocks in a way which leaves nothing to desire or to imagine. They are there, towering, stark, asper, green.

This first impression of the complete superiority to any cloak, or to the need of emphasis or mystery, goes with you as the ship takes its way through rocks that are hills, across the surface of the sea in towers of the harbor. No allowance is needed or wanted; there is nothing left to want. The single great shaft of granite known as the "Sugar Loaf," sentinel of the harbor entrance, rises higher than you could ever have asked it to be, and the tiny car on the steel cable which is climbing to the summit assumes the chasm swings, literally, over a thousand abysses.

The ancient forts at either side, now, are old and

gray and damp and their square portholes are grim enough to bring the human touch into the picture with serene self-sufficiency. Rio itself just unfolds. First a stretch of lovely palm-lined road between two of the hundred-peaked hills, then a lovely long white government building, along another hill, then a glimpse of suburb, and then the line of the city, yellow and pink and blue, and beyond, dim, still, towers and spires.

A group of ships, a white ferryboat, a low fortress on a low rock, gray steel turrets all-but awash in the sea, and still as you go forward the city unfolds, long, now. Then comes an island with a fanciful spangled set of towers and steeples, and then more city, and more ships, and the still brilliant buildings of the Centennial Exposition, along the shore, and then towers and churches and buildings and wharves. And after a while, when innumerable exceedingly dignified officials and immigration inspectors have looked you over and departed, the slow warping into the berth alongside the very long seawall.

You answer the shouts of one of the dozens of many-colored porters in khaki suits and after an hour or two more, you find your way to the customhouse and through it, and are riding up the famous Avenida Rio Branco through a kaleidoscope of people and motors and trees and those colorful sidewalks. At last you reach your hotel, rising on the edge of the superb motorway which circles the harbor with those endless, lovely curves. If you are fortunate, or wise, you have a room which looks out over the placid harbor toward the rising moon (or sun) with the sheer peak of the Sugar Loaf rising into the sky above the smaller hills.

A wise old resident said recently that he had noticed that people did not become so enthusiastic over the beauty of Rio de Janeiro in the days before the city was cleaned up, and the avenue built—and especially before there were good hotels. That has not been so many years ago, but today there is the great avenue, there is the cleanliness, and there are the fine hotels. Rio can stand upon its own, with tourist or traveler, and its beauties can, to put it simply, be thoroughly appreciated.

Rio de Janeiro boasts of some 1,500,000 inhabitants, of mixed descent, basically Portuguese, for the great Negro provinces of Brazil are in the north, many days' journey by steamer, and the capital is of comparatively pure race. In years gone by, Rio was the capital of the whole of the Portuguese Empire, when King John moved his court from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro in the bitter days of the Napoleonic wars.

It was indeed the capital of an empire until the close of the 18th-century of the second emperor of independent Brazil, Dom Pedro II, the grandson of King John himself, in 1839. In those years it grew slowly, stately, but always proudly, and if it climbed, sometimes, up the sides of the steep hills, it spread, too, along the shores of the many bays. In recent years it has grown out into the sea, and land made by the tearing down of the very hills themselves.

The city is as old, in spirit, as any capital of Europe, and older than the oldest of the Spanish cities of South America, one comes to feel. The Portuguese cared little for straight streets, here at least, and they climbed the hills as skillfully as they could, and built their steep, picturesque houses to the very summits of a few of them. From such summits you look down today—or perchance from the top of the dizzy Sugar Loaf itself—on a panorama of unexcelled magnificence, intricate, beautiful, spurring the imagination and feeding the wonder. For probably no spot on earth is more individual, no city so calmly lovely and at the same time so utilitarianly human.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, Oct. 15.
Were Parliament sitting there would be no doubt that a vote for the inclusion of Anatole France in the Pantheon—that great building set on a hill in the Latin quarter designed to commemorate France's greatest men—could be instantly taken. Since Parliament is not sitting, however, the ceremony will be postponed until a later date. But a bill will be deposited at once with a view to the name being registered in the national Valhalla.

Already Paris is thinking of the possibility of floods, and precautionary measures are being taken against the overflow of the Seine. The work is being pushed on as rapidly as possible. In the districts of Ivry, Vitry and Charenton the operations are so advanced as to make it practically certain that these suburbs will not be submerged. In other places it is hoped to complete the task by winter. It is curious that Paris, the capital of France, should have been so long content with the vagaries of the Seine which every year threatens to overpass its banks. Even now the work which is being done is rather of a provisional nature and it would be well if some bigger scheme could be adopted.

The sale of rare stamps which was begun a year ago still continues. The eleventh section of the almost incredibly large collection of M. Ferrard de la Renotière is to be disposed of at the Hôtel Drouot. On this occasion there are the rarest of French stamps and some remarkable Rumanian specimens. There are others from Shanghai, Natal, Togoland and Ceylon that have considerable value. In the earlier sales some of the stamps which were offered were sold at unprecedented figures. Dealers and collectors from all parts of the world have been present and will again be when the sale is resumed on Nov. 19.

A new use for the airplane has been found. When the telegraphic communications between Paris and Marseilles were interrupted by storm, an airplane was loaded with a stock of telegrams and was sent to various parts of France from which the telegrams could be despatched. Although the airplane cannot compete with the rapidity of telegraphic transmission, nevertheless it is obvious it will form an excellent auxiliary and in case of breakdown of other methods of communication can assure the liaison between town and town. This is probably the first time that the airplane has replaced the telegraph service.

The seamstresses of the big fashion houses are competing for the title of the best worker of France. The competitors were carefully chosen and were then collected in a large room where they were given various pieces of work in which ingenuity as well as mechanical skill was called for. In the execution of the dresses they are to be judged not only by speed, but by the quality of the work. As this assembly of girls busily plies the needle, one cannot but reflect that it is by constant appeals of this kind to the spirit of emulation that France manages to remain in the forefront in all trades which call for individual dexterity.

We hope that the old laundry boats moored to the quays of the Seine will not be suppressed. The authorities are considering the question and are inclined to abolish the picturesque craft altogether. The boats cannot be an obstruction, as they are always to be found in the backwaters. As for the charge that they are unsightly, the exact contrary is true. The boats are used by women who hire the right to certain spaces where they wash their linen in the river, soaping it, scrubbing it, beating it and rinsing it in the Seine; and nothing is more pleasant than to see the rows of arms moving up and down rhythmically as the women beat the linen with gaiters. Stevenson in one of his travel sketches has a charming picture of the river washerwomen.

M. Clemenceau has taken up his quarters again in Paris for the winter. He lives in the most bourgeois of flats, in which the furniture is somewhat shabby and decayed, but in which there are among the most wonderful works of art; for Clemenceau has not merely been a politician, he has been a friend of all the artists of his day and has championed their cause when there were few to defend them. He lives in a tiny cottage in the Vendée, and is as cheerful, as active and as witty as ever. He is also just as determined not to talk about politics.

The first hot chestnut merchant has made his reappearance at the street corner and one must expect winter again. He is one of the quaintest and most characteristic sights of the Paris thoroughfares. Usually he is to be found under the awning of a café where he has installed

his little furnace which stands on four legs. A charcoal fire glows red, and on it is a perforated plaque on which the chestnuts are roasted. The chestnut merchant is to be found at almost every street corner during the cold days and even the best-dressed folk do not hesitate to purchase a little bag of chestnuts, so hot that they can hardly hold them, and eat them as they walk along the boulevards.

At the Autumn Salon, town-planning is taking a conspicuous place. A particular feature is the suggestion for shop-fronts, and the houses have been constructed in the great Rotonde and the hall looks like the marketplace of a modern town. Last year the artists put the price of their works in the catalogue. The experiment was not good. On the whole it is found to be unfavorable to sales. Therefore, this year the prices are being omitted from the catalogue.

The development of motor traffic in France, though not to be compared with that of the United States, is still remarkable. In 1921 there were 287,132 vehicles on the roads. In 1922 there were 367,937. Last year there were 445,000. This year it is estimated that the total exceeds half a million. This means that in three years the number of motor vehicles has almost been doubled. A large proportion of these cars are small two, three and four-seaters, made at low prices, which the most humble classes of Frenchmen are acquiring. The Motor Salon will shortly open its doors at the Grand Palais and will give another impetus to the motor trade in France.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to assume responsibility for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Irish Border Commission's Duties"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
A correspondent from Cork signing himself "C. T." has a letter in your issue of Sept. 29, under the caption "Irish Border Commission's Duties," in which he cited the rejection by the British Parliament of amendments or modifications affecting Article 12 of the Anglo-Irish Treaty as an answer to a sentence in one of your news cables of Aug. 9, which had read as follows:
Ulster's case is simple. It is that the commission's only duty is to improve the boundary and not to make changes in territories by transferring any large areas from one side to the other.

Your article concludes, from the rejection of the amendments referred to, that neither the British Government of the time nor Parliament today would agree to limit the powers of the commission, as now desired by Ulster. While the point appears to be well taken, it may interest your readers, especially American ones, to know that "C. T.'s" reasoning is based on a misapprehension of British constitutional usage. The reason for the rejection of this amendment to the Anglo-Irish Treaty was not, as he supposes, because Parliament would not agree to limit the powers of the boundary commission which this treaty provides for, but, as was stated in the Monitor's cable intelligence dated March 4, 1922, because at the time the amendment was proposed it had already become "too late to modify the treaty" in any way short of rejecting it altogether. E. C.

"The Honor System in Prisons"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Your recent editorial entitled "The Honor System in Prisons" will, wherever read, awaken in the hearts of thinking people a realization of the need of carrying this important subject to the masses.
Presenting a story in film through the medium of the motion picture theater often reaches a class of people who in no other way would learn of this call for help.
If, therefore, societies organized for this kind of prison reform could arrange for the production of films based upon this important idea much good, I believe, would be accomplished. T. C.
Nelson, B. C.

Why Must a Voter State Exact Age?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
In all that I have read on the subject of registering and voting, one point, which I believe to be of great importance, has received but scant attention. I refer to the demand made for the statement of exact age. Many people, today, and not women only, are averse to giving this information. Why is it necessary to do more than affirm that one is of legal age? SUBSCRIBER.